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### ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book examines statewide trends in the well-being of Illinois' children. The statistical portrait is based on 24 indicators in the areas of family, health, safety, education, and economic security. The indicators are: (1) living arrangements for children; (2) teen births; (3) children in foster/substitute care; (4) foster children placed in permanent homes; (5) early intervention enrollment; (6) health insurance enrollment; (7) infant mortality; (8) percent of low birth weight babies; (9) asthma hospitalizations; (10) children who contracted vaccine-preventable diseases; (11) child abuse and neglect; (12) child deaths; (13) lead poisoning; (14) Head Start and Pre-K enrollment; (15) number of licensed child care providers; (16) class size; (17) per-pupil spending; (18) graduation rate; (19) self-sufficiency standard; (20) affordable housing; (21) children in poverty; (22) median household income; (23) families and children receiving TANF; (24) child support; and (25) students eligible for free and reduced lunch. The first part of the report explores the changing family, highlighting children's oral health, insurance costs, school readiness, earned income tax credit, and teen REACH program. Sources, definitions and endnotes follow. The bulk of the report presents data tables for each indicator for the state, the counties, and the city of Chicago. The report concludes with supplementary Web tables, the Charter for Illinois Children, acknowledgments, and list of advisory committee and board of directors members. (SD)







4

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partisan group of children, founded in 1987, is a statewide, non-profit, non-partisan group of child advocates who address problems faced by Illinois children and their families. Through policy analysis, public education and outreach, Voices generates support from civic, business and community leaders for cost-effective and practical proposals to improve the lives of children. Voices receives no government funding and is solely supported by donations from individuals, foundations and corporations. Jerome Stermer is the president of Voices for Illinois Children and Lorraine Barba is chair of the Board of Directors.

Voices for Illinois Children dedicates this report to all the people who make an impact on the lives of children, including parents, teachers, friends, family members, volunteers, advocates—and all who help children cross the bridge to adulthood through examples of caring, patience, creativity and humor.

### Our Mission:

Voices for Illinois Children champions the full development of every child in Illinois to assure the future well being of the people of the state. We work with families, communities and policy-makers to ensure that all children grow up healthy, nurtured, safe and well educated.

S

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Supporting the Changing Family: Overview Profile: Program Seals Children's Oral Health Profile: Insurance Costs Leave Mom Uncovered Profile: Center Readies Children for School	Profile: EITC Boost Fails to Realize Dream Profile: Teen Program Encourages Positive Risks Sources and Definitions	Endnotes State, County and Chicago data pages Sunplementary Web tables	Depointment of Web and The Charter for Illinois Children	Acknowledgements Illinois Kids Count 2002 Advisory Committee	Voices for Illinois Children Board of Directors	
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# OVERVIEW



### Illinois Kids Count 2002: Supporting the Changing Family



he typical Illinois family is changing. Like much of the country, we are becoming increasingly diverse in race, ethnicity and family composition. We are living in different places and different kinds of communities than we were just a decade ago. And as we change, so do the challenges that face families, communities and the state as a whole. If we want to change the future for Illinois children, we must improve the present for their families.

The children of Illinois echo the changes occurring in the overall population. They are a diverse group: Less than three-quarters are white, one-fifth are black and nearly one-fifth are Hispanic. More than 3 percent are of two or more races. They also are a growing group—the number of Illinois children age 17 or younger increased 10 percent from 1990 to 2000, reaching more than 3.2 million. More than 232,500 children were born in 1999 alone.

Our children are growing up in a range of family settings. Sixty-seven percent of children are living with their own married parents. Eighteen percent live with a single mother, 4 percent live with a single mother, 7 percent live with a grandparent. More than 28,000 Illinois children are growing up in foster or substitute care. The prevalence of grandparents raising grandchildren—as well as children growing up in single-parent families—creates unique challenges for caregivers, service providers and community and government leaders.

Our children are increasingly growing up in urban and suburban settings. Many of their families

are leaving the small towns and rural areas of Illinois and settling in larger metropolitan areas, especially the six-county Chicago metro region, which grew 11 percent from 1990 to 2000 and now is home to 8 million people, about two-thirds of the state's total population. McHenry and Will counties alone grew by more than 40 percent each the past decade. That contrasts with a nearly 10 percent population loss in southern Alexander County and a more than 6 percent loss in nearby Edwards, Gallatin and Hardin counties. Regardless of where children and their families live, we must make sure their voices are heard.

"Illinois Kids Count 2002: Supporting the Changing Family" provides a look at the quality of life for children in Illinois and in each county. Children are defined as age 17 and under, unless otherwise noted.

Illinois Kids Count shows that more babies are living past their first birthday and fewer are being born to teen mothers. More children are eligible for publicly funded medical care. More teens are graduating from high school, and school attendance remains high and steady. A growing number of children in foster and substitute care are finding permanent families more quickly. Fewer children and families are receiving welfare and fewer children are growing up in poverty.

While these are encouraging signs, Illinois Kids Count is a snapshot of one point in time in the lives of our state's children. Conditions that affect their lives are already changing as the economy falters and personal safety is questioned. It is in times such as these that family takes on renewed significance.

Contras KIR ILLINOS CITI



family, education, health, safety, economic security orce that will be sustained regardless of changes in and arts, recreation and culture. The Charter is an he political or economic climate. The text of the Illinois Children, a statement of a common vision and goals for the state's children in six key areas: nundreds of people across Illinois, a motivating nized to reflect the focus areas of the Charter for The statistics in Illinois Kids Count are orgaenduring vision that has been embraced by Charter begins on page 134.

progress and areas where much work remains. New to identify trends and look for areas of significant statistics over a longer period of time, allowing us permanent homes, asthma hospitalizations, Early ntervention system enrollment, vaccine-preventable diseases, lead poisoning, graduation rate and average class size. Race and ethnicity of children This year, Illinois Kids Count presents many ndicators include foster children placed in ind children's living arrangements also are provided.

Where available, statistics on the State of Illinois Additional data can be found on Voices for Illinois Children's Web site at www.voices4kids.org, and a ist of the supplemental Web tables is on page 133, bage are broken down by race and ethnicity.

remember that we are not where we want to be as a meet all the basic needs for all children. Thousands state. If we are truly dedicated to the well being of of children suffer from asthma and other treatable While there are encouraging signs of improveevery child, as the Charter states, then we must ment in the lives of Illinois children, we must

classrooms or under-funded schools. Kids from poor and assets that contribute to a successful childhood. They're more likely to become teen parents, drop diseases. Others struggle to learn in overcrowded families are more likely to lack the opportunities out of school and be unemployed as adults.

So what will it take to give all Illinois children Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development," suggests that govern-University and one of the co-authors of "From professor of education and social policy at the institute for Policy Research at Northwestern the best start in life? Greg Duncan, Ph.D., a ment provide these measures:

- Policies that alleviate economic hardship.
- Child care standards that ensure safe environments for young children.
  - Early intervention services for children with special needs.
- parents a real choice about whether and when Family leave and child care policies that give to go back to work. 33

families, there is a role for communities, there is a everything," Duncan cautions. "There is a role for "We can't count on the government for doing role for business, there is a role for government."

So for children to do well, their families must do well. And for families to do well, it takes support government. We must all work together to help children realize their potential and fulfill their dreams, which will allow our state to flourish. from individuals, communities, business and





Our vision: All children are part of loving and safe families. All segments of society families in raising their children and share responsibility for supporting future generations.

child. Parents are a child's first teachers, the people who introduce children to the world and protect and encourage them. Children need a nurturing The family plays a critical role in the life of a environment that allows children to grow and family that provides a safe, loving, supportive develop.

people, and these families can look quite different the skills, knowledge and resources to develop and million families in Illinois and provide them with grandchildren, teens raising their own babies. We wo parents, single parents, grandparents raising The average size of an Illinois family is 3.23 must respect the diversity of the more than 3 sustain loving homes.

decline since the Census Bureau began tracking this infant. Fifty-five percent of American mothers with J.S. Census Bureau. This marks the first significant in infant returned to work in 2000, down from a making lifestyle changes to stay at home with an ecord-high 59 percent in 1998, according to the Among new mothers, more and more are statistic in 1976.1

"The declines occurred primarily among mothers husbands and women who had completed one or in the workforce who were 30 years old and over, white women, married women living with their O'Connell, who co-authored the census report. more years of college," says analyst Martin

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1999 6,762 31,922 1,985 627		
1998 7 554 37,628 2,232 693		
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White Black Hispanic Other/Unkriown	25,000 25,000 25,000 15,000 5,000 5,000 6	Source Illinois Department of Ghildren and Family Services



While many women with young children choose to work, many others, particularly those living on their own, must work to make ends meet. In Illinois, the First Year at Home proposal would give a small financial boost to low-income families who choose to have one parent stay home for the first year with a new baby. Minnesota has adopted a similar proposal.

Families who have a child ages birth to 3 with developmental delays or disabilities may need additional support and services. These children and families may quality for services such as speech and occupational therapy through the state's Early Intervention (EI) system. More than 11,500 children were evaluated and accessed EI services in 2000. Faced with escalating costs, the Illinois Department of Human Services doubled EI funding for fiscal year 2002 and initiated other changes to streamline services. These changes must make sure that all children in need of services receive them.

One family group that needs targeted support is the approximately 21,400 Illinois teens who become mothers every year. The teen birth rate in both the state and the nation saw a sharp decline in the late 1990s after an increase in the early part of the decade. But given the consequences and risk factors associated with teenage pregnancy, the current teen birth rate of 12.5 percent in Illinois for the years 1995-99 is still much too high. And the higher prevalence of teen births among minoritiesespecially black and Hispanic teens—must be addressed.



# 1 of every 4 Illinois children ... in foster care was placed

in a permanent home in 2000
... is enrolled in either Medicaid
or KidCare

Teens need to be informed about the risks of unprotected sexual activity and ways to prevent such behaviors, and families must encourage more frequent and frank discussions about teen sex. Communities must develop comprehensive plans for preventing teen pregnancy and giving young girls the vision, self esteem, education and skills to achieve a bright future.

Finally, Illinois has led the nation in its efforts to reduce the number of children living in foster care. The number of children removed from their homes because of abuse or neglect and living in temporary foster homes has failen 42 percent from 1998 to 2001, to 28,024 children. About one-quarter of foster children were placed in permanent homes in 2000, providing them the opportunity for a secure and stable home environment.

Efforts to reduce the number of children in foster care, however, must be tempered with measures to assure that reports of child abuse are not dismissed easily, which can result in children not being taken into protective custody and remaining in unsafe homes. Families that become permanent guardians for foster children also need support and services to help them in their important role.

# FAMILY: Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

Married couple family (own chird)	Single mother (own child)	Single (ather (own child)	Grandparent	Other

17.7%

574,066

67.0%

2,173,057

4.2%

136,913

**%99** 

213,465

4.6%

147,950

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Each square = 1%

Illinois Kids Count 2002

Our vision: Every child and family is guaranteed quality, comprehensive health care. All children live in a healthy environment that allows them to thrive. Rockford pediatrician Dr. Lawrence Frenkel has a "Obviously good health is close to the top," he says. nity models and community support, people in the community children can look up to and say, 'Golly, 'A reasonable education. Reasonable nutrition and alcohol, abuse. Love. And probably some commuvision of what Illinois children need to succeed. a good standard of living. Freedom from drugs, would like to be that person.""

grow up healthy, and a lack of health insurance is a barrier to receiving regular preventive medical care, Children are more likely to succeed when they

including dental care. An estimated 12 percent of Illinois children-441,000 children, enough to fill Chicago's Soldier Field more than six times-are

likely than those who are covered to have received Children who are uninsured are 70 percent less medical care for common conditions such as ear nfections. They are also 30 percent less likely to receive medical attention when they are injured and are less likely to receive preventive care.2

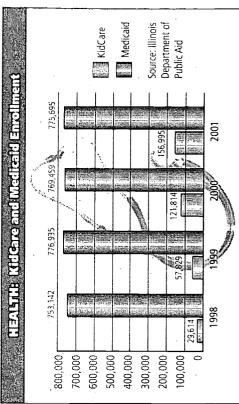
More than 932,000 Illinois children are receiving coverage from Medicaid or KidCare, the joint state/ he same period. Yet thousands of children who are KidCare enrollment more than quadrupled during ederal programs that provide medical benefits for children in low-income families. Medicaid enrollment increased 3 percent from 1998 to 2001, and

Yet thousands of working parents in Illinois are part underscoring the need for concentrated campaigns Children need their parents to be healthy, too. to get the word out about KidCare and Medicaid. of the estimated 42 million Americans without health insurance. These uninsured Americans eligible for these programs are not enrolled, generally:

- Are adults under age 65;
- Live in families with incomes higher than the federal poverty level;
- Are from working families with at least one fulltime worker;
- Work in medium and large businesses with at least 25 employees; and
- Are most likely non-Hispanic whites.<sup>3</sup>

The biggest reason for lack of health insurance is. the cost.4 For Decatur resident Nora Watters, the









echoing the concerns of many Illinois families. The Family Care proposal would benefit an estimated "That's more than the house payment!" she says, insurance or offering affordable health insurance 200,000 families like the Watterses by providing to those whose employers do not offer coverage. assistance so parents can buy employer-based \$400 monthly bill for coverage is prohibitive.

A healthy start to life also must address the risks delays and health problems, and are 20 times more pounds at birth) are at high risk of developmental weight. These tiny babies (weighing less than 5.5 associated with infant mortality and low birth likely to die before their first birthday.5

Illinois has grown from 7.5 percent in 1985-89 to 8 percent in 1995-99, most likely due to increases in the number of multiple births and improvements The percentage of low birth weight babies in in technology that helps premature babies grow and develop. But the racial disparity among low small babies-14.4 percent of all black births in birth weight babies is important to note. Black women were most likely to give birth to these 1995-99 were of low birth weight, followed by Asian-Pacific Islander (8 percent of births) and white and Hispanic (6.4 percent each)

to health insurance and prenatal care for minority This disparity may be linked to a lack of access improve healthy births for a very high-risk group management services that lead to healthy births. This program would benefit communities across Illinois Prenatal Performance Project strive to Illinois, but current funding limits it to eight mothers and their babies. Efforts such as the of women by providing nutrition and case locations.

# Program Seals Children's Oral Health

dental care and concern about the lack of dentists in division of the county health department created this oral health initiative in response to growing commu The children of Coles County have had more to based dental sealant program. The health educa nity awareness about the benefits of preventive smile about since the 1995 creation of a commi his central eastern Illinois county.

orograms Children receive dental exams oral healt information and, when appropriate, dental sealants Medicaid, KidCare or free and reduced price lunct dental sealant programs in Illinois. Children who ar Coles County, has one of 60 community-based eligible to participate include those enrolled in

year Eighty-eight children in second and sixth grade coles County participated in the 2000-01 academic schools to perform the procedure, which takes about and cavities Teams of dentists and hygienists wisit 30 minutes per student. Ten of the 12 schools in Dental sealants protect molar teem from decay received sealants; which should protect 99 percer of those students from cavities the first year

program, volunteers throughout the community are a ...Although federal public aid money and a state he program is found in the community-minded lal part of the initiative. Coles County Health health department grant fund portions of the



in a volunteer capacity serving the community. The dental sealant program allows me the grew up in and continue to live in: " said dentis program, we may never have the opportunity Jacob Pschirrer of Charlesion: "Without This see some of these students in our office.". opportunity to provide pr

órovides educational opportunities for children to Students in first through fourth grades participat ressesioral health is a valuable component o The Coles County oral health program also n்"Body Walk," a health curriculum class that earn about dental health benefits and risks.

For more information about the Coles Count al health program, contac

## PPORTING FAMILIES

### Insurance Costs Leave Mom Uncovered

Kendali Watters was diagnosed with a brain timor in 1997. While his father received health insurance through his job at a car detailer. Kendali was uninsured, as were his brother and mother.

Luckily, the Decatur family discovered a KidCare the joint federal and state health insurance program for low-income children a Kendall was quickly enrolled in the program at the expenses from his surgery including more than \$37,000 in doctor bills were entirely. Covered-costs that otherwise would have tinancially crippled the family.

Today, Kendall is 12, doing well and benefiting from KidCare. The program pays for his regular MRIs (which cost nearly \$10,000 year), regular doctor, visits and the prescriptions needed to kee him healthy, His brother Johnathon, 15 is also covered by KidCare, and receives preventive medical care.

But his mother. Nota Waters is still without insurance, despite heritob at the University of Chicago National Opinion Research Center While her husbands insurance could cover her the \$400 monthly cost is prohibitive. Thats more than the house payment. She said.

Matterses earn too much to be eligible for Matterses earn too much to be eligible for Medicaid but don! make enough to afford private insurance. They are among 200 000 working poor parents in Illinois who would benefit from Family Care; a proposal to extend state sponsored health insurance to parents of children eligible for KidCare; The Illinois Ceneral Assembly did not include Family Care in their \$53 billion budget for fiscal year 2002 despite strong bipartisan.



The expenses from Nora's recentillness have reached \$3,000 - causing the family to struggle financially. The mounting debt means Nora will: continue to seek medical care only when she's deathly all and even then someone has to folce metogo she said.

It is a blessing that Kendall is Still with us.

Nora said explaining why she travels the country speaking to legistarors and others about kidd are and Family Care. I want to thank the people who helped him and the best way to thank them is to tell others about (Kidd are).

For more information about Family Care, please contact Emily Mondschein at the Budget and Tax s. Policy Initiative at Voices for Illinois Children at 312-516-5568 or emondschein@voices4kids.org

# 1 of every 9 Illinois children ... does not have health insurance

As children grow, they can face a variety of health problems. Getting the recommended series of vaccines on schedule has reduced child mortality and improved the overall health of children. In fact, only 123 Illinois children contracted vaccinepreventable diseases in 2000.

While vaccinations have been successful, asthma remains the most common chronic illness of childhood, afflicting more than 8.6 million American children, according to the American Lung Association. Between 1982 and 1996, asthma prevalence increased by 55 percent among children. Possible reasons for the increase include increased air pollution and limited access to medical care, especially for children living in inner-city areas. American children also spend more time indoors than previous generations, exposing them to asthma-triggering dust mites and other allergens.

In Illinois, fewer children are being hospitalized for asthma-hospitalizations dropped nearly 20 percent from 1997 to 2000, to 9,077. But the toll of childhood asthma is measured not only in the cost of treatment (estimated at \$3.2 billion a year nationally) but in missed school days—more than 10 million school days each year nationally. Controlling the release of air pollutants is one way to combat childhood asthma. Also, educational efforts should focus on ways to reduce exposure to indoor allergens such as secondhand smoke.



Illinois Kids Count 2002

spiritual, cultural and creative development. Our vision: All children receive, as a right, ree quality education that fosters their intellectual, social, emotional, physical,

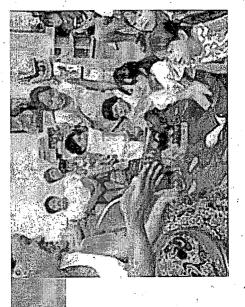
A good education-one that starts early, provides succeed. Children need to be active participants in child's learning beginning at birth, and communienriching learning opportunities and challenges develop an educational system that addresses all young minds-is a key factor in helping children the learning process and need to graduate from high school. Parents should be involved in their lies and policy-makers must explore ways to children's needs.

preKindergarten program can provide early learning and emotional development, such as the ability to ABCs and 123s; they address the entire range of a child's development, including intellectual, social Research has repeatedly shown that children's ment. Early care and education programs such as earliest years are a critical time for brain developpreschool, child care, Head Start and the state's programs don't just focus on teaching kids their opportunities to 3- to 5-year-olds. High-quality sit in a classroom and form friendships.

earning experiences is crucial to ensuring children's program, and most young children in child care are future academic success. About half of the state's 3children are waiting to get in to the prek program Improving the quality of and access to early and 10,000 more in Chicago are waiting to be in informal, unlicensed settings. About 7,000 to 5-year-olds are in some type of preschool screened to see if they are even eligible.

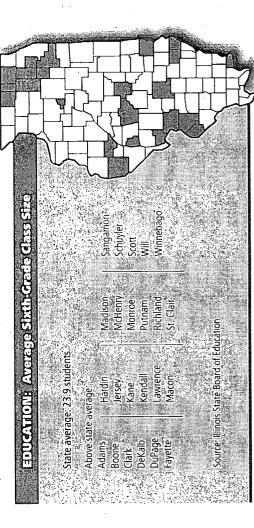
The Governor's Task Force on Universal Access rask force's recommendations-and providing the to Preschool is examining the range of preschool ensure that all children whose parents choose it can access high-quality programs. Enacting the options available and will recommend ways to necessary funding-will help ensure children receive a solid learning foundation.

more than \$24,243. Updating eligibility guidelines These eligibility rules also punish working parents striving for self sufficiency-a single mother of two and supporting families until they can afford the Many low-income working parents need help offording child care. State subsidies provide care ncome working parents do not qualify because for more than 220,000 children, yet many lowchildren in 2001 lost her subsidy if she earned eligibility is based on outdated income levels.



full cost of care will help working parents remain productive employees.

Lawmakers also must address the lopsided school student, while richer districts can spend upwards of \$14,000 per student. Lawmakers should carefully Under the current method, districts with a scant unding system during the spring 2002 session property tax base spend as little as \$4,560 per



# SUPPORTING FAMILIES

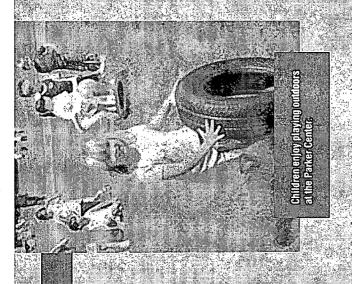
# Center Readies Children for School

At this entry point to the Harlem School District in Winnebago County 3:10:5- year-olds in the state-tunded prekindergarten program are called irsing stats. This simple phrase represents the Donald C. Parker Early Education Center's belief that with a safe nurturing environment, all children can reach their full potential as lifelong learners.

The Parker Center's belief in the potential of the children goes far beyond rhetoric. It you were to create an early childhood learning center from scratch, taking into account the flurry of recent research on brain development from ages birth to chances are good it would resemble the Parker Center in Machesney Park.

The frising stars" in the Parker Center's prektoring spend the day interacting with the 77 member staff, which includes 42 certified teachers and an abundance of parent and serior citizentyoluriteers. With a low staff turnover rate, children see framiliar faces each day, helping them to feelf secure and confidentification bring them to feelf secure and confidentification work with an early filteracy specialist or spend time in the Studio Room investigating and inventing through art in a multi-agosetting. DuPre-credits the center's success to a wonderful environment "filled with "dedicated franches."

\* The Parker Center has about 750 children enrolled for the 2001-02 school year-160 in prek 530 inkindergarten and 60 in the early childhood program for special needs children ages 3 to 55



help working parents children can attend the syMCA School Age Center housed in the building which offers extended day child care (from 6.30 am. 10.5.30 p.m.) and year-round programming. The Parker Center also leatures a Parent Resource Center and hoss a monthly family activity night.

The only things missing at Parker are the space and staff to expand: There are 95 children waiting for eligibility screenings and another 50 on the waiting list that the center is unable to place in programs, said DuPre.
For more information about the Parker Center.

please contact Betty DuPre at 815-654-4559

consider the forthcoming recommendations from the Education Financing Advisory Board, which has been examining school funding for more than a

How much a district spends on education can affect a host of classroom issues, such as average class size and graduation rate. The graduation rate in Illinois has changed little, increasing from 80.5 percent in 1995-96 to 82.6 percent in 1999-00. The attendance rate similarly has stayed steady around 93 percent.

One important factor to consider is the average class size. Smaller classes mean more individual attention for students, so those who struggle academically can get help. In Illinois, average class sizes are largest in middle school and smaller in elementary school and high school. The average first-grade class had 21.6 students in the 1999-2000 academic year, sixth grade had 23.9 students and high school had 18.4 students. Addressing inequities in school funding can help balance class sizes in order to ensure all students have equal opportunities for a quality education.



2 of every 3 Illinois children . . . live in a family with two

married parents

Voicis kon plankos Cintos

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

Our vision: All children have economic security and economic justice: Meaning access to food, clothing, transportation and safe, affordable housing, and that all families have equal opportunities to provide these basic economic needs.

Since welfare reform began in 1997, the drive to decrease the number of people receiving government assistance has focused on getting adults to work. But having a job does not automatically guarantee an escape from poverty, assure greater family stability, or ensure entry into the middle class. To do what is best for children, we must concentrate our efforts on moving their families out of poverty, not just moving their parents into the workforce.

Thousands of Illinois adults have moved into the workforce in order to meet federal welfare requirements. The number of adults receiving Temporary

Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) fell 78 percent from 1997 to 2001, and child cases have fallen more than 64 percent. Yet more than 60 percent of TANF recipients who are working make less than \$6 an hour—not enough to pay for a family's basic needs.

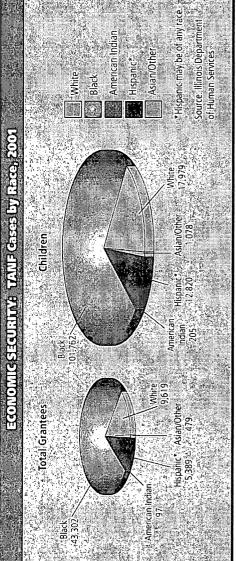
The income a family must earn in order to be self sufficient—able to pay for basic needs (including taxes) without public subsidies or informal help such as free babysitting–varies by region as well as by family type. In Sangamon County, a single-parent family of three must earn \$13.49 an hour to make ends meet, more than twice the federal minimum wage of \$5.15 an hour. That same family must earn \$14.69 an hour in Peoria County, \$15.15 an hour in Winnebago County and \$19.03 an hour in Chicago.\* Jobs that pay those salaries requireducation and skills that many adults need help in achieving, and a growing number of Illinoisans are losing their jobs in the changing economy.



Nearly one of every five Illinois children, or 624,000 kids, are growing up in working-poor families that constantly struggle to make ends neet.<sup>9</sup> These families are earning more than the federal poverty threshold–\$17,650 for a family of four in 2001-but less than is necessary to be self sufficient. A sudden crisis–a job loss, an illness or injury, an unexpected car repair–can sometimes trigger the loss of a home, a return to welfare dependence and an increase in family stress.

Many families also struggle with housing costs. Illinois ranked 43rd in the nation for affordable housing in 2001, according to the "Out of Reach" report by the National Low Income Housing Coalition. An Illinois worker earning minimum wage would have to work 116 hours a week in order to afford a two-bedroom unit at the statewide fairmarket rent of \$776 per month.

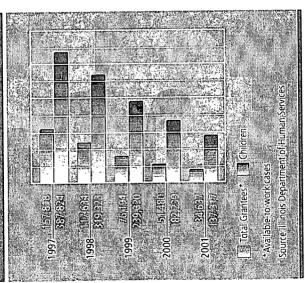
As for the poorest of the poor, growing up in poverty is associated with an increased risk of costly medical problems, developmental delays and problems in school. As children living in poverty





get older, they are more likely to drop out of school, have babies in their teens and be unemployed.<sup>10</sup> The child poverty rate in Illinois was 17.5 percent in 2000. Nationally, the child poverty rate fell to 16.2 in 2000, its lowest level since 1979.<sup>11</sup>

# ECONOMIC SECURITY: TANF Cases



1 of every 6 Illinois children ... lived in poverty in 1997

Helping families leave poverty requires providing them with opportunities and support to receive the education and training that will allow them to climb up the economic ladder. Families need help with transportation, affordable housing and finding someone to watch their children when parents are at work or school. Expanding the Illinois Earned Income Tax Credit to make it larger, refundable and permanent can provide poor families with a financial boost that can help them pay off debt or put a down payment on a house.

Welfare reform is up for federal reauthorization in 2002, and funding should continue at the current level at the very least. Illinois also should continue putting money saved from the reduction in TANF caseloads into supportive programs such as child care subsidies and job training. Given the downturn in the nation's economy and rising unemployment rates, it makes no sense to cut programs that serve the people who need help the most

# UPPORTING FAMILIES

# **EITC Boost Fails to Realize Dream**

Cook County resident Karen Washington 36 was one of the 742 (000 Illinois residents who found she had extra linancial support in 2000 to meet the needs of her family.

For Varient who worked in a bank in 2000 but is currently unemployed, the combination of the state and federal Earned Income Tax Gredits (EIFC) meant a 20 percent increase in her \$15,000 annual mooms. To her children Cornelius, 15 and Leroy. 5 the tax credits meant new school clothes. Since 1975, the federal EITG has helped low and moderate income workers raise their level of income. In 2000, the federal credit lifted more than 120,000 children out of poverty, providing benefits of up to \$3,888 per family. When the lillinois EITC was created in 2000, working families found additional financial support of up

While Karen acknowledges how much she benefited from nearly \$3,600 in state and federal credits, she said the extra morey, did little to change her overall financial status or standard of living. She had hoped to make a down payment on a homein Gary, ind. But the combined ELICs were worth; enough only, to buy food and clothes for her children or to make the down payment on the new home-not both.

\*\* Karen hopes that with a new job-where she will work as many overtime hours as she can-she will be able to save enough to buy the house in a few years, in the meantime efforts to expand the state ETC as well as making it refundable and permanent could help people such as Karen to achieve their financial goals.

For more information on the EITC, please contact Andrea Ingram at the Budget and Tar Policy Initiative at Voices for Illinois Children 312-516-5556 or aingram@voices4kids.org





www.voices4kids.org

### SAMBIN

Our vision: Every child lives in a physically and emotionally safe environment that cultivates acceptance and peace.

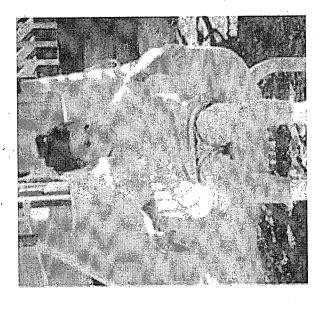
Providing a safe environment—at home, at school, in neighborhoods and communities—allows children to lead happy, healthy lives and achieve their dreams. Violence, injury and environmental hazards are among the factors that negatively impact the safety of children.

Children who are abused or neglected may suffer a range of long- and short-term effects. They may experience physical injuries as well as psychological damage. They are less likely to form healthy attachments with others and, as a result, are likely to experience difficulties in their social and emotional development.

Both the number and rate of child abuse and neglect in Illinois are continuing to drop. The number of cases fell 11 percent, from 30,350 children in 1998 to 27,049 children in 2000.

Similarly, the rate of abuse and neglect fell from 9.4 of every 1,000 kids in 1998 to 8.3 per 1,000 in 2000. There has been a corresponding and much larger decline in children in foster care as well, as noted earlier.

Programs such as Healthy Families Illinois help by preventing abuse before it occurs. Trained family support workers meet with at-risk new parents to help foster healthy parent-child interactions, share information about child development and provide access to local services and support networks. Healthy Families Illinois serves about 3,000 families a year in more than 40



counties, but the demand continues to outpace the program's capacity. Increasing state funding would allow even more Illinois families to be connected to their community, thus promoting healthy child development and reducing feelings of isolation and other factors associated with child abuse and neglect.

Especially troubling are the children who die as a result of child abuse. A lack of uniform standards for reporting child deaths in Illinois means many of these deaths-and others-are undercounted. A new effort is collecting detailed information on the causes of all child deaths in Illinois. Nine

1 of every 8 Illinois children ... born in the years 1995-99 was born to a teen mother

Child Fatality Review Board teams are examining all reports of child deaths and creating a statewide database. The process strives to provide fact-based recommendations to the state on ways to prevent child deaths in the future.

"We try to understand what happened in the death of a child," says Dr. Neil Hochstadt, a pediatric psychologist and chairman of the Child fatality Review Board Executive Committee. "We're looking for systemic reasons for the death of a child. ...We want to understand what happened, what went wrong and what we can do about it."

Gun-related child deaths also tend to be undercounted, Hochstadt says. More than 1,600. Illinois children died of gun-related injuries in the years 1995-99, and thousands more were injured. Some of those injuries require a lifetime of costly prodical case.

Unlike cars, sleepwear and toys, firearms are not regulated by the federal government for health and safety standards. No federal agency has the power to require safety features on guns such as



### uvingston State rate: 8:3 per 1,000 Jefferson Franklin

trigger locks or indicators that note whether a bullet is in the chamber. These consumer product safety standards could be implemented on a federal level, with passage of the Firearms Safety and Consumer Protection Act, or on a state level.

Illinois is one of a handful of states that gives the state attorney general the authority to enact consumer protection regulations. Massachusetts was

the first state to implement far-reaching consumer product safety regulations for handguns—a step that could help prevent unintentional deaths and injuries of Illinois children.

Creating a safe environment also extends to the places where children spend time: home, school, parks and neighborhood streets. Vacant buildings, burned-out streetlights and harmful trash such as

1 of every 10 Illinois children .. screened for lead poisoning in 2000 had

dangerous levels of lead in their blood

broken bottles can be dangerous to children. Lead-based paint often found in old homes poses another threat if children ingest the chipping Nearly one in 10 Illinois children in 2000, had levels of lead in their blood that were considered dangerous-one of the highest rates of childhood lead poisoning in the country, according to the-Illinois Department of Public Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. At high levels, lead poisoning can damage the nervous system, kidneys and reproductive system. Even at low and moderate levels, lead poisoning can cause learning disabilities, speech problems, shortened attention span and behavioral problems.

Illinois children are required by law to be assessed for lead poisoning at least once before they begin school, although screening is highly recommended between ages 1 and 2 since early detection is the key to preventing damage. The Illinois Legislature also should approve the Comprehensive Lead Education, Reduction and Window Replacement Program, which would reduce lead paint hazards by providing residential property owners loans and grants to replace windows in pilot communities.



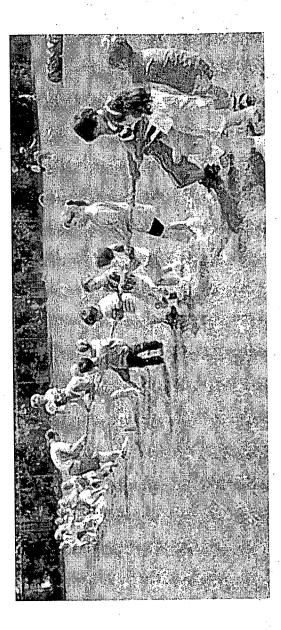
# IRIS, RECREATION AND CULTURE

Our vision: All children can express and celebrate their souls and spirits through arts, culture and recreation. Children have open time to dream, play and create.

Children in Illinois are fortunate to have many opportunities to learn about different cultures, to become involved in recreational activities and to be exposed to the arts. No other generation has had the variety or richness of experiences available in a broad range of offerings including arts and cultural programs, seasonal and year-round recreational activities, before- and after-school programs, organized sports and athletics, summer day camps, sports camps, arts and crafts, performing arts, family-oriented programs and more.

These various programs and activities, available for infants through adolescents, are provided by a wide array of organizations, including park districts, municipal recreation departments, school districts, library districts, churches and religious organizations, YMCA/YWCA, Boys and Girls Clubs, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, fraternal organizations, universities and community colleges, Illinois Arts Council, Illinois State Museum, and a host of museums, zoos and many others.

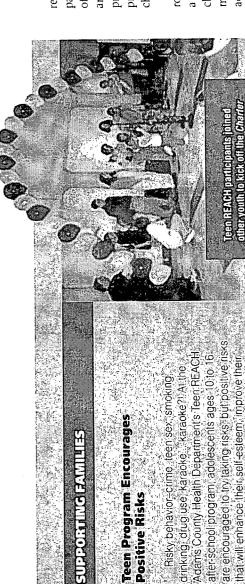
While our children have many activities available to them through countless providers, there is still no centralized method of collecting data on the extent of children's access and exposure to arts, recreation and culture in Illinois. Efforts to collect this useful data should be encouraged. Knowing the number and range of programs available would help projects such as the Illinois



After-School Initiative Task Force as it assesses after-school services, develops a plan to better coordinate services and identifies funding to increase the number of children served. The task force's recommendations will be sent to the Illinois Legislature in spring 2002.

Such data would also benefit the Kids Share Such data would also benefit the Kids Share Endowment, which, if created, would fund local programs that address a community need that improves the health, and well being of children and their families. A proposal suggests creating the endowment by allocating \$500 million of tobacco settlement proceeds in fiscal years 2003 to 2009.

1 of every 5 Illinois children
... lives in a single-parent home
... is Hispanic



spend a few hours. For youth who are struggling with behavior problems, Teen REACH provides. structure while introducing them to new people and activities Teen REACH's afternoon snack get focused academic help or a safe place

sex-adolescents at the Teen REACH program can

negative behaviors such as criminal activity, an

when teens are most likely to be engaging in

be found singing karacke, bowling or getting hel

Teen REACH served 569 adolescents at five

chances at academic success and prepare them

for the challenges ahead

So, from 3 to 5:30 p m-the approximate hours

he Teen REACH program provides supervision pim and one center in Quincy open until 9 pim And with all centers open until al least 5.30 him] how to act around people during critical hours for teens.

while another credited Teen REACH with "teaching

provides an important mealifor others. Roope said

One teen said that the program helped to keep,

unded program, which began in 1998, focuses or

five areas academics, recreation and culture mentoring life skills and parental involvement. Parental involvement is highly encouraged at

teams, chaperone trips to the theater altend

parenting workshops and more.

Adams County Health Department credits it program with providing a variety of positive

REACH's Adams County sites. Parents coach

19,000 young people statewide. The primarily s

sites in Adams County in 2001 and more than

him foff the street and off drugs after school?

For more information about Adams Count

of us-individuals, families, communities, business and government-must work together to solve the. problems that affect childhood and to emphasize path is clear. In order to help children prosper, all reflect the quality of life for Illinois children, our When we look at the range of statistics that prevention as a key to raising healthy, happy children.

medical care starting before birth and lasting into future with a high-quality, well-funded education role by giving them skills and resources to create adulthood. We need to prepare children for the We must support families in their important a stable, nurturing home. We must ensure that children are healthy by providing access to that starts before kindergarten and ensures graduation from high school.

We must aid families struggling to pay for their training, child care and fair tax policies. We need environmental hazards, keeping guns away from kids and addressing stresses that cause abuse and neglect. And we must provide plenty of opportubasic needs by providing affordable housing, job to keep children safe from harm by eliminating nities for children to experience the arts, recreation and culture.

When we accomplish this, we will achieve the vision of the Charter for Illinois Children: "When children realize their potential and fulfill their dreams, our communities flourish and we are enriched beyond measure."

www.voices4kids.org

Illinois Kids Count 2002

# 

An asterisk (\*) denotes indicators new to Illinois 'children" refers to children ages birth through 17. (ids Count this year. Unless otherwise noted,

### COUNTY ATTRIBUTES

### Leading Industries

Counties are affected by the business opportunisufficient incomes to provide for their families and employment opportunities, parents cannot obtain ies available within them. Without a variety of the well being of their children declines.

week including March 12, 1999. Only the top sector Industry Classification System standards from 1997. number of employees employed in a sector for the for each county is shown; some sectors are broadly defined and have names encompassing multiple This indicator shows the sectors within which industries. The actual employee numbers can be the most employees work in each county. Sector Leading industries were ranked based on the found on the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at definitions are according to North American www.census.gov.

ndustry Classification System County Business Patterns Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau-North American

### Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is the number of people The labor force refers to all civilian, non-institutionalized, working-age individuals (age 16 and older) available and actively looking for work during the unemployed as a percent of the total labor force. who were working or without employment but week of Oct. 12, 2001. We use non-seasonally

ime, full-time, self-employed and workers receiving government assistance are all considered employed. temporarily away from work due to reasons such as The employed include those workers who either The unemployed include those who lost their jobs abor disputes, vacation or illnesses, or worked at have been laid off but are expected to be recalled market after a period of absence, and those who east 15 unpaid hours in a family business. Partworked at least one hour for pay or profit, were market for the first time or re-entered the labor involuntarily, quit their jobs, entered the labor

retirees, and those who are discouraged over their inadequate transportation or child care, but want Some people are considered not a part of the labor force, such as students, homemakers and job opportunities or who face barriers, such as

. Data Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security-Local Area Unemployment Statistics

### Child Population

The child population in Illinois has both grown White children now make up a smaller proportion of the population than in 1990, while the proportion of black and Hispanic children has increased. Within individual counties, drastic shifts in racial composition can be seen between 1990 and 2000. and become more diverse over the last 10 years.

The child population for both years was calcuesult of all children age 17 and under. People of population from the total population, giving a lated by subtracting the "18 years and over" Hispanic origin can be of any race.

The U.S. Census Bureau changed its definition of first time also allowed people to indicate they are of two or more races and select specific races. We have racial and ethnic groups. The 2000 census for the many racial and ethnic groups between the 1990 chosen to combine these people in one category and 2000 census, so we are unable to calculate change in population size over time for several called "two or more races."

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### fotal Births

This indicator shows the number of live births in

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

# Living Arrangements for Children

householder are present. There are three basic types headed (no husband present) and male headed (no family, single mother and single father categories This statistic shows the relationship by housenousehold is one in which any relatives of the wife present). The numbers for married-couple of family households: married couple, female old type for the child population. A family eflect their own children.

pouse of the householder, and children who live in The category "other" combines those living with group quarters. The U.S. Census Bureau defines the any household member 15 years or older can serve rents the home. If there is no such person present, as the householder for the purpose of the census. nouseholder as one of the people who owns or non-relatives, those who are the household or



The Census Bureau recognizes two general categories of people living in group quarters: the institutionalized population (correctional institutions, nursing homes, hospitals, juvenile institutions and other institutions where residents are under supervised care or custody) and the non-institutionalized population (college dorms, group homes, military quarters and other non-institutionalized group quarters).

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### **Feen Births**

The teen birth rate is a key indicator because of the risks that teenage childbearing pose to both young mothers and their children. Teen mothers are more likely than other teens to come from

economically disadvantaged families, to be poor academic achievers and to suffer from substance abuse and behavioral problems. Having a child diminishes teen mothers' economic prospects and limits further educational opportunities.

Children born to teen mothers face tougher prospects than those born to older mothers. They are less likely to have received adequate prenatal care, more likely to be of low birth weight or to die before their first birthdays (especially if they are a minority), are at higher risk for abuse and neglect, are less likely to finish high school and are more likely to be poor.<sup>12</sup>

The percent of births to all teens measures the proportion of total births to all mothers that are to girls under 20. This figure is calculated by dividing

the number of births to girls under 20 by the total number of births to all women of all ages. For state racial data, data for Hispanic people was unavailable for the year 1985 and was thus not included.

The percent of teens who gave birth is calculated by dividing the number of females 15 to 19 years old who gave birth in 1999 by the total number of female teens those ages in 2000. The racial data is based on the 1999 Current Population Survey. (See chart at left)

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care

Each year tens of thousands of children are removed from their homes and taken into state custody, most often due to child abuse and neglect or parental problems such as substance abuse that make parents temporarily unable to care for their children. The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) is in charge of finding temporary placements for these children in foster care homes, group homes or other settings until parents are able to resume care or other, more permanent care-giving options can be arranged.

The number of children in foster care in Illinois declined 41 percent, from 46,076 in 1998 to 26,967 in 2001. The rate of children in foster care saw similar declines, from 14.2 per 1,000 in 1998 to 8.3 per 1,000 in 2001. The number of children under 6 in foster care, a key indicator due to the increase in infants entering care, declined even more dramatically, with a 47 percent decrease from 1998 to 2001. The exit rate for young children was higher than that for older children, meaning that younger children are returned home, adopted or placed in other arrangements more quickly than older

# Teen Births in Illinois, 1995-1999

	738737	63.53	h:	C'AS	
Percent of births to teens	(1) 12:50 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	945% 25.7%		%0:SI	15.1%
Number of births to teens		67,590	727	7.296	27,314
Number of all births	914,059	700,700	32,547	1.973	169,608
	All Races	White	Asian	Other	Hispanic*

\*Hispanic may be of any race

# Percent of Births to Teens, 1999

Percent of teens giving birth	5.1%	4.1%	85.8	
Number of births to 15- to 19-year-olds	21,411	13,061	8,350	
	All Races	White	Non-white	

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health



C/I

Substitute care includes children under 18 who children in foster care for a given year by the total under-18 population in 2000 according to the U.S. were in DCFS care on March 31 of the given year. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of Census and multiplying the result by 1,000.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and amily Services

### Permanency Placement

children home to their parents once the situation is safe, loving living arrangements. Nearly one in four The ultimate goal of substitute care is to return deemed safe or to find children other permanent, Ilinois children in substitute care in 2000–23.8 percent-found permanent homes.

of three different types of permanency placements The permanency placement rate is a composite measured by DCFS:

- Reunification involves children returned home to their parents. About 8 percent of children in care at any point during 2000 were reunified that year.
- nearly 13 percent of children in substitute care Adoption was the permanent placement for adoption rate was just more than 5 percent. in 2000, a big increase over 1997 when the
- for families where another relative takes children terminated. This option is most commonly used into care, also known as kinship care. In 2000, 3.5 percent of foster children were placed into Subsidized guardianship means caregivers are children, but parental rights are not formally given state financial assistance to care for subsidized guardianship.

are still in foster care, while easier-to-place children 997 to 1999 and declined in 2000. This is because Rates of permanency placement increased from the harder-to-place children (older, special needs) were placed in previous years.

The permanency placement rate was calculated care at any point during the year and multiplying year, dividing by the total number of children in by adding the number of all placements for that by 1,000.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

# \* Early Intervention Enrollment

disability or delay of 30 percent or greater and those tional development and continued healthy growth. comprehensive assessment and specialized services who are at high risk for such delays. The El system such as speech and occupational therapy. Once a assistance to help the child with social and emochildren birth to 3 who have a developmental The Early Intervention (EI) program serves child turns 3, public schools provide special helps support families and children through

State-level data are for Dec. 1, 2000. Of the 11,506 Children are counted in their county of residence, evaluated and are likely to have begun treatment. active Individual Family Service Plans. This repreeven if they receive services in a different county. 3,922 were 1 to 2 years old and 6,134 were 2 to 3 These data show the number of children with children enrolled, 1,450 were birth to 1 year old, County-level enrollment data are for July 2001. sents the number of children who have been rears old.

Data Source: Department of Human Services, Bureau of Early Intervention

### HEALTH

### Uninsured Children

Foundation based on pooled March 1998, 1999 and re only available on a statewide level. This statistic years 1997 to 1999. These statistics can be found at: 2000 Current Population Surveys, representing the state-subsidized or private health insurance. These shows all children through age 18 who lack either The most accurate data on uninsured children statistics were estimated by the Kaiser Family www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/

Data Source; Kaiser Family Foundation State Health acts Online

# KidCare and Medicaid Enrollment

available to children in four-person families with an annual income less than \$32,652. No-cost care (Kid coverage through two joint state/federal programs-KidCare and Medicaid. Illinois established KidCare n 1997 as part of the State Child Health Insurance care coverage. Low-cost care (KidCare Premium) is amilies with an annual income less than \$23,472. Care Assist) is available to children in four-person Pregnant women are also eligible for the program. Program to provide either low- or no-cost health Low-income children can receive health care

children ages 1 to 19 qualify if their family income is less than 133 percent of the federal poverty level. nfants qualify if they are in families with incomes percent to 185 percent of the federal poverty level Medicaid, the older program, is available to ess than twice the federal poverty level, while children 19 and under in low-income families. Children in families whose incomes total 133 are typically eligible for KidCare.

Enrollment in both programs is on the increase. KidCare enrollment grew 430 percent from 1998 to 2001, and Medicaid enrollment increased 3 percent during that period. Enrollment data are from November 1998, November 1999, October 2000 and October 2001.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Aid

### Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate reflects the number of children who die before their first birthday. The Illinois Department of Public Health reports that state and national infant mortality rates have declined dramatically in the last 40 years, primatily as a result of a drop in infant deaths from pneumonia and influenza, respiratory distress syndrome, premature births/low birth weight, birth defects and accidents.

The infant mortality rate is calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths for a fiveyear period by the number of live births during those years and multiplying by 1,000. Rates are only calculated when there are 10 or more cases in the five-year period. If there are fewer than 10 cases for the period, a \*\* symbol appears. (See chart at right)

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

### Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight babies-those weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth-are at high risk of developmental delays and health problems throughout life. Percentages were calculated by dividing the number of low birth weight babies

over a five-year period by the total number of live births in those five years and multiplying the result

State-level raw numbers by race are listed below. Figures for 1985-89 are from Illinois Department of Public Health vital statistics publications, and figures for 1990-99 were queried from IDPH's Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs Web page at http://app.idph.state.il.us/index.htm (See chart below)

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

### \*Asthma Hospitalizations

Sixty-three percent of childhood asthma hospitalizations in Illinois in 2000 were in Cook County. DuPage County had the second-highest number of asthma hospitalizations in the state, with just under 4 percent of the total cases.

Data were queried from the Illinois Health Care Cost Containment Council's Web site at www.state.il.us/agency/hcccc/default.html. Due to confidentiality constraints, counties with between one and six asthma hospitalizations for the year are denoted with the symbol (--).

# Infant Mortality, 1995-1999

Infant Mortality Rate/1,000	85		3.7	
Number of Infant Deaths	7,745		122	
Number of births			32,547	169,608
	K. All Races	276.13	Asian-Pacific Islander	Hispanic Comments of the Market of the Marke

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

# Low Birth Welght Bables, 1995-1999

	44,500 (6.4% of total white births)		lander 2,628 (8.1% of total Asian/Pacific Islander births)	
All Races	White	Black	Asian-Pacific Islander	Hispanic

<sup>\*</sup>Hispanic may be of any race

www.voices4kids.org

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

code, meaning that substantial cell suppression is Chicago data were queried by individual zip

presented is probably lower than the actual total number of Chicago asthma hospitalizations.

likely to have occurred. Thus, the figure of 3,862

gency room visits are not included. Cases are based asthma as the primary diagnosis. State figures were reported by "cause of hospitalization" to minimize Figures are for children ages birth to 19. Emeron inpatient status for any length of time, with cell suppression.

Data Source: Illinois Health Care Cost Containment Council

## 'Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

can Indian/Alaska Native children and also vary by ypically lower among black, Hispanic, and Ameriions for their age, fully immunizing them against ion rates in 1992, when the first reliable national Although short of the national goal of 90 percent sercent increase when compared with immunizameasles, mumps, rubella, polio and hepatitis B.13 coddlers had the recommended series of vaccinatatistics were released.14 Immunization rates are diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), minunization rates, these figures represent a 40 In 2000, 72.8 percent of 19- to 35-month-old children nationally and 71.2 percent of Illinois

2000), all diseases that can be prevented by vaccines. Suspect and probable cases are also included. Cases measles, mumps, pertussis, rubella or tetanus in The data show the number of children 18 or are classified by the child's place of residence. ander who were diagnosed with hepatitis B,

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

### EDUCATION

# Head Start and PreK Enrollment

program was created in 1965 to serve economically disadvantaged children between ages 3 and 5 who expanded-Early Head Start (ages birth to 2) served 2,785 children in Illinois in FY 2001, and Migrant Head Start served 505 Illinois children in FY 2001. emotional support. Since then, the program has children's early learning sets the foundation for uture academic success. The federal Head Start leachers, parents and researchers agree that could benefit from early academic, social and

Head Start county data are the number of funded result of overfilled or under-filled Head Start centers whose enrollments do not match their funding and enrollment. State data show both funded slots and disparity between enrollment and funded slots is a actual enrollment for Head Start, Early Head Start and Migrant Head Start programs combined. The lots available in each county, not the actual because of different reporting methods.

the individual races do not add up to the total. For The Head Start racial data on the state page are by enrolled families, not by child, explaining why this indicator, American Indian children are ncluded in the "other" category

based on income and other factors for potential risk of academic failure, such as having parents who are Academic Failure (which serves 3- to 5-year-olds) is teens or incarcerated, or having a chronic illness. Like Head Start, eligibility for the state Pre-Kindergarten Program for Children at Risk of

to house programs and not enough qualified staff to to provide services to all children in need, resulting preschool program instead of waiting. Wait lists are typically a result of a lack of funding, limited space dollars, few counties have the resources or facilities 8,000 Illinois children were on the preK waiting list waiting list has more children on it than there are in waiting lists in almost every county. More than children are placed on the waiting list only when for the 2000-01 school year. In Pope County, the While local funding often supplements state their parents make that decision. Some parents expansion is clear. It is important to note that enroll their children in Head Start or another children being served. The need for program run programs.

district or county. All data are preliminary. Data are their homes, even if the location is not within their joint agreements that cross county lines. Data are In nine counties-Clark, Cumberland, Douglas, agreements allow children to be served closest to Williamson-preK programs are available through unavailable for these counties. In other counties, Ford, Franklin, Moultrie, Perry, Stephenson and percentages do not include children in Chicago reported by where children are served, not the counties where children live. State-level racial ublic Schools.

Services Administration for Children and Families, Head Data Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Start Branch; Illinois State Board of Education

# Licensed Child Care Providers

As of June 2000, the Illinois Network of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies' database contained 13,735 licensed and license-exempt child care centers and homes able to care for 362,266 children.

State subsidies helped make care more affordable or 172,896 children (who were from 86,281 amilies) in June 2000. That's a 12.6 percent ncrease in families using subsidized care and a 13.7 percent increase in subsidized children since June 1999.16

Infants accounted for about one in four children in child care in 2000, while the largest increase in children served was school-aged children, which increased 2 percent to total 20 percent of all children in care.<sup>17</sup>

We present only the number of licensed child care centers and homes, not the 20 percent of facilities that are license exempt. Voluntary accreditation is provided though the National Association of Family Child Care, National Association for the Education of Young Children or National Child Care Association.

Data Source: Illinois Network of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies

### \*Average Class Size

Students can receive more personal attention in smaller classes, leading to better educational outcomes. In most Illinois schools, elementary and high school classes are significantly smaller than junior high school classes. Average class size is, calculated by dividing the enrollment of a given

grade by the number of classes for that grade. For high school, enrollment in all subject areas is divided by the number of classes. For high schools and optionally for sixth grade, an average for the second and fifth class periods is used. Data are reported for the first school day in May 2000.

# Per-Pupil Spending (Operating Expenditure)

Schools have vastly different resources available to them for teaching and other services as a result of their community, school size and other factors. This affects what services and opportunities are available to students, the quality of teaching and student success.

The per-pupil operating expenditure includes instructional expenditures, costs of pupil support services, instructional staff support services, school administration, business support services, central support services, central support services, debt services, payments to other governmental units for services provided and central administration services. It does not include summer school, adult education, bond principal returned or capital expenditures. The figure was divided by the nine-month average daily attendance to calculate per-pupil figures for the 1999-00 school year.

It is important to note that school districts in poorer counties may have received federal and state grants to help improve educational outcomes in areas of low achievement and high poverty, raising those counties' spending level.

Data Source: Illinois State Board of Education

### \*Graduation Rate

The graduation rate shows what percentage of students who start high school finish. Graduates have better job prospects, chances for higher earnings and lower rates of crime involvement.

The graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of graduates in a given year by the first-time ninth-grade fall enrollment from three years previous (i.e. for 1999-00 graduates, fall 1996 enrollment). To account for mobility, the number of students who transferred out in interim years is subtracted and transfers in are added. Finally, the result is multiplied by 100.

Data Source: Illinois State Board of Education



### ECONOMIC SECURITY

### Self-Sufficiency Standard

portation, health care and taxes. Credits include the Unlike the federal poverty level, the self-sufficiency such as free babysitting by a relative or friend, food stamps or Medicaid-or private/informal subsidiesstandard accounts for costs as they vary by family size and composition and by geographic location. Expenses include housing, child care, food, transneeds (including paying taxes) without receiving provided by local food banks, or shared housing. much money working adults need to meet basic The self-sufficiency standard calculates how Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child Care Tax public subsidies- such as public housing, food Credit and the Child Tax Credit.

For Woodford County and St. Clair County, the two these urban areas. In some cases, a single city's costs i.e. the Chicago MSA is part of Cook, DuPage, Lake, 'Chicago downtown and selected northside areas." Counties that have the notation \*MSA show the of living are represented in multiple county figures self-sufficiency standard for the major city or cities costs associated with different parts of the city are reflected by the different county figures. For Cook Sane, McHenry, and Will counties.) The different igures given in the standard for the county were Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the county as a whole. Typically, costs are higher in Census Bureau) included in the county, not the County as well as Chicago, the figure used was

amily types. We chose to present data for a threeperson family consisting of a parent, a preschooler The self-sufficiency standard is provided for 70 and a school-age child and a four-person family consisting of two parents, a preschooler and a school-age child. A child's age is an important variable due to child care costs.

www.womenemployed.org or contact Jenny Wittner at Data Source: Women Employed. For more informaion and for all 70 available family types, please visit (312) 782-3902

### Affordable Housing

Housing costs in the United States, however, exceed emotional stability and a multitude of other goals. what the majority of workers can truly afford and A safe, secure home is a basic necessity for achieving economic success, family security, continue to increase.

Department of Housing and Urban Development, is Housing is considered affordable if it costs no more Fair market rent, calculated annually by the U.S. essentially an average rent amount for an area. The must work in order to attain affordable housing. workers need to earn and how many hours they air market rent is used to calculate how much than 30 percent of a family's income.

'Out of Reach" report determined an Illinois worker The National Low Income Housing Coalition's earning minimum wage would have to work 116 bedroom unit at fair market rent. About 500,000 Illinois workers, or 10 percent of the workforce, hours a week in order to afford rent for a twonake minimum wage

Data Source: National Low Income Housing

### Children in Poverty

figures will not be released until summer 2002. Data December 2000. The county numbers are from the from the Census Bureau. These are the most recent figures available by county since new county-level number of related children under 18 years below he poverty threshold in the 14 months prior to The statewide figure is from the 2000 Census 1997 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Supplementary Survey for Illinois showing the ne unavailable for Chicago.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### Federal Poverty Threshold

is meant to reflect the income level that can sustain annually by the Office of Management and Budget, measures that more adequately reflect regional variations, family composition and an overall threshold has been widely criticized as being unrealistic. The Census Bureau is working on The federal poverty threshold, calculated a family's basic needs for a year. The poverty ncreased standard of living.

food stamps. In 2000, the federal poverty threshold cash benefits such as public housing, Medicaid and dentical to the poverty guidelines the U.S. Departchildren under 18 was \$17,463, or about \$1,455 a axes and does not include capital gains and nonederal poverty threshold counts income before stamps, but is based on the same premises. The determine eligibility for programs such as food for a family of four that included two related ment of Health and Human Services uses to The poverty threshold shown here is not

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau





### Median Household Income

Median household income shows the average yearly level of income for the householder and all other persons 15 years or older in the household, whether related to the householder or not.

Supplementary Survey and are provided in 2000 census Supplementary Survey and are provided in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. The county figures are estimates modeling 1997 income reported in the March 1998 Current Population Survey from the Census Bureau. Data are unavailable for Chicago.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# Families and Children on TANF

Since the implementation of federal welfare reform in 1996, caseloads have dropped dramatically. Illinois reports a 78 percent drop in total cases from 1997 to 2001 and a 65 percent drop for children. The one exception is an increase in overall caseloads and children caseloads from 2000 to 2001 in about one-fifth of Illinois counties, perhaps as a result of the slowing economy.

Data are from September of each year. Total grantees refers to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) recipients in the "available-to-work" category. Pregnant women, child-only cases and parents of young children are not included in "available-to-work" figures. "Children" refers to all children in any type of TANF cases.

Racial figures for grantees, however, are for the TANF MAG (Medical Assistance Grant) population. These cases (individuals or families) include those classified as available to work, child-only and

pregnant women. Racial data and overall county data do not exactly match due to different sources and run dates. Note that the racial configuration for data is slightly different than in other sections of the book.

Chicago figures for 1997 to 2000 are based on estimates using geocoding from the Cook County figures, provided by the Illinois Department of Human Services Chicago office. Figures for Chicago in 2001 are estimated from actual counts taken in March 2001.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

### Child Support

Non-payment of child support is a primary reason that almost half a million children in Illinois receive welfare benefits. Parents who do not pay child support shift the cost of caring for their children to the taxpayers. By collecting child support, the Illinois Department of Public Aid lightens taxpayers' burdens.

Nationally, only 58 percent of all single-parent households have court orders for child support, and only half of those actually receive the support due to them.

Data are for FY 2001. Percentages were calculated by adding together all child support payments distributed and dividing by the amount of support due. In Brown County, the percent of support collected exceeds 100 percent as a result of money being collected at the end of one fiscal year and being distributed at the beginning of the next.

TANF child support cases include any children or families due support who are also on TANF during the year. In FY 2001, there were 1, 031,881 total

cases with more than \$600 million due and \$240 million distributed. There were 148,894 TANF cases with more than \$20 million in child support due and almost \$6 million distributed. The total state figure includes more than \$4,000 cases of interstate and unknown location.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Aid

# Free and Reduced-Price Lunches

In order to make sure all children receive at least one balanced, nutritious meal each day, the National School Lunch program provides free lunches to children with incomes below 130 percent of the federal poverty level. Children whose families have incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price lunches. Given these eligibility criteria, this indicator is a good measure of child poverty.

More than 4,000 Illinois schools provide free and reduced-price lunches, including public schools, private schools, pre-primary classes (i.e. preK) and residential child care programs.

The data show the number of eligible students in each county, not the number of students who actually use the program on a given day. The data were collected on Oct. 31, 2000 and are self reported from sponsors in the National School Lunch Program, so not every Illinois school is included. The figures were calculated by adding the number of children eligible for free lunches to the number of children eligible for reduced-price lunches and dividing by total enrollment.

Data Source: Illinois State Board of Education

### Child Abuse and Neglect

Illinois saw a marked decline in child abuse and counties, however, show increases in abuse and neglect cases between 1998 and 2000. Many neglect rates that should be monitored.

meaning that a child was only counted once during cases, some of which eventually prove unfounded. which DCFS found evidence that abuse or neglect indication was made. Data are for calendar years. Our data include all indicated cases, those in The data presented are for unduplicated counts, occurred. This number is smaller than reported the year, regardless of the number of times an

divided by the 2000 population for that county and Rates were calculated based on 2000 census data for the under-18 population. The total number of indicated cases for a given year in a county was he result was multiplied by 1,000.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and "amily Services

### Child Deaths

addition to the overall child death rate for this time period. Firearm deaths include both accidental and deaths from all causes among children. Data were 10,000. Years were grouped in order to generate calculated by adding all deaths for the five-year deaths in the five-year period from 1995-99, in intentional incidents. The death rate includes Our data shows the number of gun related population of the county and multiplying by period for each county, dividing by the 1996 sufficient numbers to calculate rates.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

### \*Lead Poisoning

because their small bodies absorb more lead than growing bodies. The effects of lead, which can be permanent, include learning disabilities, behav-Children are at high risk for lead poisoning ioral problems, lowered intelligence, stunted growth, hearing loss, and, at higher levels of those of adults and lead is more harmful to concentration, even coma and death.

Almost all tests (94 percent) are on children 6 years old or younger that are reported to the Illinois Elevated blood lead levels are those reading 10 Department of Public Health. The figure shown is mcg/dl. or greater and are reported by laboratories, physicians, hospitals and other health care providers for all children children 15 years old or younger. the percentage of children tested

who were found to have an elevated blood lead level. The resting numbers include children tested for the first time as well as those who are

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program



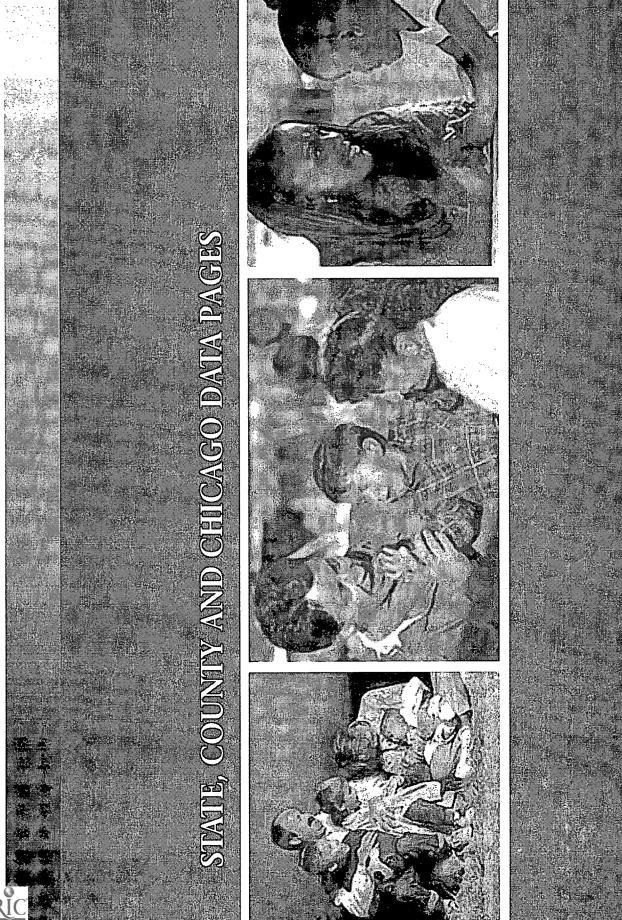


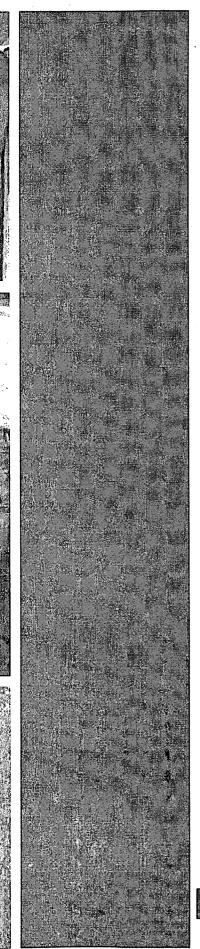
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**Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 (DWN) chilid) 67.0% Marriedcouple Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Single mother // Other relatives 2.3% Grandjuarent 6,6%-(own child) 4.2% Single father,

1995-99 12.5 Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 13.0 Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.1° Percent of all births to teens

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change, 1998-2001 -41.5	***************************************
 <b>2001</b> 8.3	
 2000	
<b>1999</b> 12.2	
<b>1998</b> 14.2	

### **2000** 23.8 Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-**1999** 26.4 ≀ Percent of Children in Care **1998** 20.7 **1997** 13.8

# Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11,506

### THE SELECTION

KidCare Enrollment

fealth Insurance, 1998 to 2001

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



113 69 2001	
769,459	
7.76,835	
753.142 1998	
*** ₹	

200		D,	1985	
			1995-99	
	,000		-94	
;	Infant Mortality-Deaths/1,000		1990-94	
	Mortality-		1985-89	•
	Infant		19	

29,614

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -26.7		% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	2.9
<b>1995-99</b> 8.5		1995-99	8.0
<b>1990-94</b> 10.0	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1990-94	7.8
<b>1985-89</b> 11.6	Low Birth Weight	1985-89	7.5

		<b>:000:</b> 123
		Diseases, 2
7		Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 123
<b>2000:</b> 9,07		Vaccine-P
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9,077		Contracted
łospi		Who
Asthma I	-	Children

### Children of Illimois

manufacturing, and the unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in October 2001. Springfield is the capital of the fifth most popu-lous state in the nation. The largest industry is cent the past decade, from 2,946,366 chil- Viden in 1990 to 3,245,451 children in 2000. The child population in Illinois grew 10 per-

Licensed Child Care Providers

PreK Wait List 2000-01

PreK Enrollment.

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

> Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate, big increases in Concerns: High intant mortality rate among blacks, long list of children waiting for state pre-K programs, high housing costs. permanency placement rate and KidCare enrollment.

2001 2,910 1,959 422 8,853 6,905 80

2000 3,015 1,984 303 303 9,573 7,269 125

3,217 1,993 431 7,973 5,841

accept subsidies

Licensed centers

hild population	1990	2000	Change
/hite	2,555,522	2.168,371	-15.1%
lack	553,155	. 968'209	9.9%
merican Indian/			
laska Native	6.182	9,415	52.3%
sian	N/A	99,310	N/A
ative Hawaiian/			

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

are accredited

icensed homes are accredited

Births, 1999: 182,027

### 

**Fwo-parent family** 

Single-parent family

**dourly wage** Annual total

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

High school **100** 

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$7,146

al grade

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.6%

(देखन्याज्ञ

66.8% N/A N/A

> 99,153 552,310

N/A 331,052 81,354

Two or more races

-lispanic

Pacific Islander Pacific Islander

Asian/

% change, 1997-2000

72.5

N/A

1,199

Z.

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Percent of Children in Poverty, 2000: 17.5

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001



m			**
		C	
	Ø		
		X	

80	Sum
	l

8.3	2000	-11.7%
H)	1368	1998-2000: -1
98	1998	6 change in rate.
		95

% change, 1997-2001

2001

2000

1999

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Median Household Income, 2000: \$45.606

-78.1 (-78.1) -64.6 (-64.6)

51,480 34,637 182,239 137,317

157,818 117,634 76,194 387,824 319,323 239,320

157,818 117,634 1998

Grantees Children

> Overall rate per 10,000 children: 22.9 No. of gun-related deaths: 1,657 Child Deaths, 1995-99

 1999	w/ elevated lead level 11.1	
2000	9.4	

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 41.5

39.5

Percent of TANF child support distributed:

Percent of child support distributed:

Child Support, FY 2001



People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
 Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate.

www.voices4kids.org

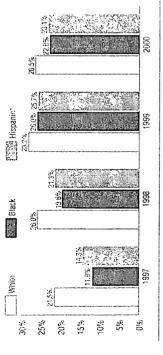
# feen Births—% of All Births to Teens, 1985-89 to 1995-99—By Race



# Children in Foster/Substitute Care, 1998 to 2001—By Race



Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes, 1997 to 2000— Percent of Children in Care by Race



mber 2000	American	Indian/	Alaska Native	17
Iment, Dece	Asian-	Pacific	Islander	139
ention Enrol	White Black Asian- American	-uou)	Hispanic)	2,010
Early Interv	White	-uou)	Hispanic)	5,501

### Children of Illimois

Prek Enrollment, 2000-01

Other 2.6

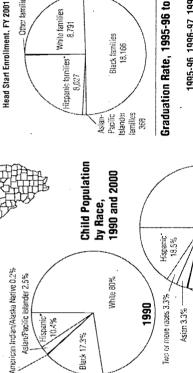
Other families 110

**lead Start and PreK Enrollment** 

HOURS DUCE

Hispanic\* 17,7%

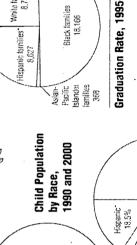
White families 8,791



White 61.0%

Black 15.5%

Asian- Z Pacific Islander 3.1%:



### **1995-96 1996-97 1997-98 1998-99 1999-00** 80.5% 81.6% 81.8% 81.9% 82.6% Attendance Rate, 1995-96 to 1999-2000 Graduation Rate, 1995-96 to 1999-2000 All races

White 72.5%

Black 20.4%

American Indian/ / Alaska Native 0.3%

% change, 1995-96 to 1999-00 2.6%

### % change, 1995-96 to 1999-00 0.9% **1995-96 1996-97 1997-98 1998-99 1999-00** 93.0% 93.4% 93.6% 93.1% 93.9%

# Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000 By Race

Other 7,278

HEALER

All races

2000

1985-89 1990-94 1995-99 9.0 7.3 6.4 21.3 19.8 17.3 N/A 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7	1985-89 1990-94 1995-99 9.0 7.3 6.4 21.3 19.8 17.3 ander N/A 3.7 3.7 7.3 7.6 6.7	985-89 1990-94 1995-99 9.0 7.3 6.4 21.3 19.8 17.3 N/A 3.7 3.7 7.3 7.6 6.7	1985-89 1990-94 1995-99 1985-8 9.0 7.3 6.4 6.4 17.3 19.8 17.3 17.3 17.3 17.3 17.3 17.3 17.3 17.3					% change,
9.0 7.3 6.4 21.3 19.8 17.3 NA 3.7 3.7	9.0 7.3 6.4 21.3 19.8 17.3 N/A 3.7 3.7 7.3 7.6 6.7	9.0 7.3 6.4 21.3 19.8 17.3 N/A 3.7 3.7 7.3 7.6 6.7	9.0 7.3 6.4 21.3 19.8 17.3 N/A 3.7 3.7 7.3 7.6 6.7 ht Babies—Percent By Race		1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-89 to 1995-99
21.3 19.8 17.3 WA 3.7 3.7	21.3 19.8 17.3 N/A 3.7 3.7 7.3 7.6 6.7	21.3 19.8 17.3 N/A 3.7 3.7 6.7	21.3 19.8 17.3  N/A 3.7 3.7  7.3 7.6 6.7  ht Babies—Percent By Race	White	9.0	7.3	6.4	-28.9
N/A 3.7 3.7	N/A 3.7 3.7 7.5 7.6 6.7	N/A 3.7 3.7 7.6 6.7	N/A 3.7 3.7 3.7 7.6 6.7 htt Babies—Percent By Race	Black	21.3	19.8	17.3	-18.8
N/A 3.7 3.7	N/A 3.7 3.7 3.7 7.3 7.6 6.7	N/A 3.7 3.7 3.7 7.3 7.6 6.7	N/A 3.7 3.7 3.7 7.3 7.3 7.8 6.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9	Asian-				
7.5 3.7 6.7	7.3 7.6 6.7	7.3 7.6 6.7	7.3 7.6 6.7 ht Babies—Percent By Race	Pacific Islander		3.7	3.7	N/A
1.0 0.7			Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent By Race	Hispanic*		9.7	6.7	-8.2

2001—By Race

Enrollment, Medicaid

White 61,373

Hispanie\* 48,272

Black 35,613 KidCare

> Asian-Pacific Islander 4,459

KidCare and

Low Birth Weight Babies-Percent By
Other 4,719

	1985-89	1990-94	1995.99	1985-89 to 1995-99
White	5.5	5.8	6.4	16.4
Black	14.1	14.8	14.3	4
Asian-				
Pacific Islander	N/A	7.2	80	N/A
Hispanic*	6.1	5.9	6.2	1.6

White 222,045

Hispanic\* 183,525

### Families and Children on TANF, 2001—By Race/Ethnicity ECONOMIC SECURITY

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
 Cell Suppression; \* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

Asthma Hospitalizations—1997 to 2000 1997 1998 1999 2000 % change, 1997-00

**1997 1998 1999 2000** 11,271 8,026 8,041 9,077

Unknown

Hispanic 1,422

Estimated # of uninsured children, 2000: 441,000

Medicaid

Black 370,359

Asian-Pacific Islander 15.047

Illinois Kids Count 2002

een Births 1985-89 1990-94 Other 2.7% family (own child) Warried-couple Living Arrangements or Children, 2000 (own child) 16.8% Single mother. Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 4.1% ~ (own child) 4.2% Single father -

11.5 (12.6) 13.1 (13.0) 1995-99 12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 16.3 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens

4.3% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998 1999 2000 2001 1998-2001 9.2 (14.2) 7.8 (12.2) 7.2 (9.8) 5.8 (8.3) -37.0 (-41.5) Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—
--

### 24.2 (26.4) **1998** 24.9 (20.7) 27.8 (13.8)

Percent of Children in Care



### THE STATE

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001 KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment





			3.78	2001
			803	2000
		•		
			3,869	1999
			3.703	1598

# Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 19.6 (6.7)	<b>1995-99</b> 6.1 (8.0)	<b>1990-94</b> 6.2 (7.8) ·	<b>1985-89</b> 5.1 (7.5)
		Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	Low Birth Weight
-40.0 (-26.7)	5.7 (8.5)	6.1 (10.0)	9.5 (11.6)
1985-89 to 1995-99	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1 Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 28

### Children of Adams

County

Positives: Decreases in the intant mortality rate and rate of the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in October 2001 slight decrease from 17.043 to 17,001. Quincy is V child population between 1990 and 2000, with a Adams County experienced little change children in substitute care.

Concerns: Percent of births to teens is increasing.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	16,209	15,748	-2.8%
Black	628	728	15.9%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	23	. 20	-13.0%
Asian	N/A	64	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	ო	N/A
Asian or	;	. ;	:
Pacific Islander	94	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	347	N/A
Hispanic*	103	215	108.7%
Births, 1999: 843			

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% channe

% change in rate, 1998-2000; -16.4% (-11.7%) Child Deaths, 1995-99

# 12.7 (9.4)

14.8 (11.1)

% w/ elevated lead level

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Noi Available or Noi Applicable -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



	PreK Wait List	2000-01	128	
Irollment .	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	450	
lead Start and PreK Enrollment	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	340	Contract Contract

ers 1999 10 10 2 164 2	2 2 2006 164 190 2 2 2 206 164 190 2 2 206 164 190 2 2 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 20	icensed Child Care Providers	•	icensed centers	accept subsidies	are accredited	icensed homes	accept subsidies	are accredited
	2000 15 10 2 2 206 190 2	sıs	666	14	10	2	182	164	2

### Class Size, 1999-2000























Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 80.0% (82.6%)



Single-parent family

Hourly wage Annual total

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$7.58

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.3 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$34,425 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	ldren on	TANF,	1997 to 2001	<u>=</u>	
	1997	1998	1999		2001	% change, 1997-20
· Grantees	999	513	274	119	29	-89.9 (-78.1)
Children	1,427	1,427 1,144 7	774		329	-76.9 (-64.6)

9

Child Support, FY 2001

38.0 (39.5) 24.7 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 35.2 (41.5)

ovan child) Married. counte family 48.4% Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 (own child) 34.7% Offier relatives 1.8% Grandparent 8.7% Single mother own child) 4.8% Single father

31.2 (13.0) 25.5 (12.5) 23.0 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens een Births 1990-94 985-89

10.9 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 995-99

10.0% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth,

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	43.1(-41.5)
	2001	9.3 (8.3)
	2000	9.7 (9.8)
	1999	10.5 (12.2)
	968	(14.2)

6.5

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-Percent of Children in Care

% change, 1997-2000	-58.9 (72.5)
2000	16.7 (23.8)
1999	45.0 (26.4)
1998	12.5 (20.7)
1997	.6 (13.8)

# Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 9

### Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment



19.00 10.00 10.00	3
2021 2021 1	2007
1000 1000	<u>13</u> .
1643 1643	1990

nt Mortality—Deaths/1.000
 Infant M
TO SELECTION OF THE PROPERTY O

% change,			
		Low Birth Weight Babies-Percent	Low Birth Weight
N/A (-26.7)	(8.5)	14.0 (10.0)	(11.6)
1985-89 to 1995-9	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89
% cnange,			

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0 **1990-94** 9.5 (7.8) 7.9 (7.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

### Children of Alexander County

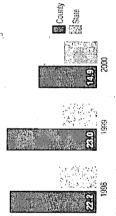
is Cairo. The largest industry is manufacturing and the un-Positives: Low infant mortality rates, decrease in child abuse children in 1990 to 2,474 in 2000. Its county seat employment rate in October 2001 was 6.4 percent. Alexander County experienced a nearly 20 per- ( cent decline in its child population, from 3,065

Concerns: High percent of births to teens, increase in percent and neglect rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,593	1,293	-18.8%
Black	1,451	1,116	-23.1%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	က	co	0.0
Asian	N/A	4	N/A
Native Hawaiian/			
Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	13	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	49	N/A
Hispanic*	24	30	25.0%

Births, 1999: 117

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate. 1998-2000: -32.9% (-11.7%)

	1 <b>s</b> : 0	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 36.7 (22.9)
Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 0	10,000
Deaths,	gun-rela	rate per
Child	No. of	Overall

1985-89 to 1995-99

60.8 (6.7)

**1995-99** 12.7 (8.0)

15.4 (9.4) 23.4 (11.1) % w/ elevated lead level Lead Poisoning

### HOUGANION

	Prek Wait List	2000-01	99
rollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	178
Head Start and Prek Enrollment	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	140

FICEIISCH CIIIIN COIC FIONINGIS			
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	က	က	က
accept subsidies	<b>4</b>		•
are accredited .	0	0	0
· Licensed homes	ന	15	12
accept subsidies	∞	<del>-</del>	6
are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000









County Fruit State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$7,116 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.9% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECU

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$12.13	\$7.81
Annual total	\$25.620	\$33,005
Assumes all parents worki	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

### Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

### Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 43.9 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$20,807 (\$45,606)

Families	and Children	5	TANF,	1997 to	2001	
	1997		1999		2001	% change, 1997-21
Grantees	386	305	168	129	104	-73.7 (-78.1)
Children	285		545		351	-64.4 (-64.6)

9

### Child Support, FY 2001

32.2 (39.5) 15.6 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 78.5 (41.5)

\*People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate (\*) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Illinois Kids Count 2002 69

31

Other Marrieri-couple family (own child) 74.2% / Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Single mother Other relatives 0.9% Grandparent 4.3%-(own child) 4.9%

11.2 (12.6) 13.9 (13.0) 12.6 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

3.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

12.1 (-0.6)

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care-Rate/1,000

(own child) 13.4%

1998	1999	2000	2001	1998-2001
1 (14.2)	2.3 (12.2)	2.8 (9.8)	2.6 (8.3)	23.8 (-41.5
			***************************************	***************************************

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

-12.6 (72.5)	25.0 (23.8)	33.3 (26.4)	45.5 (20.7)	28.6 (13.8)
1997-2000	2000	1999	1998	1997
% cnange,				

# Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 20

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001 KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



(5)
<b>69</b>
<b>27</b> 2
929

660 2000
9661 9 <b>22</b>
( <b>77.5</b> 1998

Œ

	% change, 1995-99 1985-89 to 1995-99	** (8.5) N/A (-26.7)	HINTER CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
-Deaths/1,000	1990-94 1995	12.2 (10.0)	In Rich Weint Bakies Dersont
Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	1985-89	11.5 (11.6)	Low Rirth Weight Bahies Dersont

A THE STATE OF THE	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 53.7 (6.7)	
***************************************	1 <b>995-99</b> 8.3 (8.0)	
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1990-94 7.1 (7.8)	
Low Birth Weight	1985-89 5.4 (7.5)	

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

### Children of Bond

### Commtv

Concerns: Rising child abuse and neglect rate, increase in Greenville and the largest industry is educational services. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent. Bond County saw a 5 percent increase in its child population between 1990 and 2000, from 3,681 to 3,862 children. The county seat is Positives: Large increase in KidCare enrollment.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,507	3,598	2.6%
Black	144	154	6.9%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	10	15	50.0%
Asian	N/A	œ	N/A
Native Hawaiian/	Ø73 <b>W</b>	7	V/14

## SALE BILL

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000; 25.0% (-11.7%)

No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 25.3 (22.9) Child Deaths, 1995-99

1999 2000	7.5 (11.1) 8.8 (9.4)
ead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	110
nrollment	Prek Enrollment,	2000-01	154
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	32

50

2000 5 4 0 0 7 7
------------------------------------

### Class Size, 1999-2000







County ... Term. State







iraduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.3% (82.6%)

X/A 174.1%

57

N/A 27

two or more races

Hispanic\*

Pacific Islander

Asian or

Births, 1999: 188

N/A

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	<b>Iwo-parent family</b>
lourly wage	\$12.35	\$7.90
innual total	\$26.094	\$33,362
Issumes all parent	Issumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

### Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR	59 (116)
 Ionthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$395 (\$776)

### Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.0 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

# Median Household Income, 1997: \$33,762 (\$45,606)

	% change, 1997-2001	-98.1 (-78.1)	-86.0 (-64.6)
9	2001	2	33
1 TANF, 1997 to 2001	2000	Ŋ	14
TANF, 1	1999	16	74
s and Children on T	1998	62	
and Chil	1997	107	236
Families		Grantees	Children

### Child Support, FY 2001

37.5 (39.5) 34.2 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 28.9 (41.5)

Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



#### 33

Living Arrangements or Children, 2000 Other relatives 1.5% Grandparent 3.6%

een Births 1990-94 985-89 Married-couple family (own child) 76.5% Single mother / (own child) 11.9%

(own child) 4.4% Single father.

4.8% (5.1%) 11.4 (13.0) 1995-99 11.6 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 12.1 (12.6) -4.2(-0.6)Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: Percent of all births to teens

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-83.3 (-41.5)	***************************************
ļ	2001	0.2 (8.3)	
,	2000	0.3 (9.8)	
;	1999	0.9 (12.2)	
	1998	1.2 (14.2)	

#### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change,	1997-2000	14.2 (72.5)
	2000	57.1 (23.8)
	1999	41.2 (26.4)
	1998	18.8 (20.7)
	1997	50.0 (13.8)

## Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 32

## 1130 E 1

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

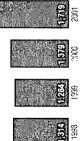
KidCare Enrollmen

**Medicaid Enrollment** 









## Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 12.5 (6.7)	<b>1995-99</b> 6.3 (8.0)	. <b>1990-94</b> 6.0 (7.8)	<b>1985-89</b> 5.6 (7.5)
		Low Birth Weight Babies-Percent	Low Birth Weight
-3.8 (-26.7)	7.6 (8.5)	9.5 (10.0)	7.9 (11.6)
% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 17

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

C\} **1**~~

Kigis Bigis

#### Children of Commty Boome

Positives: High percent of TANF child support distributed, ly seat. Manufacturing is the leading Industry and the unem The child population of Boone County grew & from 8,607 in 1990 to 12,452 in 2000, an increase of nearly 45 percent. Belvidere is the counployment rate in October 2001 was 6.5 percent.

Concerns: Large class sizes, especially in middle school. low child death rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White .	8,047	10,751	33.6%
Black	23	155	192.5%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	5	32	146.2%
Asian	N/A	48	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A		N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	28	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	361	N/A
Hispanic*	868	2,129	145.3%
Rirhs 1999-595			

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -37.5% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 7.5 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Child Deaths, 1995-99 Lead Poisoning

<b>UCALION</b>	ad Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded PreK E
	Head

ᄧ

Head Start Funded	PreK Enrollment,		<b>PreK Wait Lis</b>
Slots, FY 2001	2000-01		2000-01
34	120		181
Licensed Child Care Providers	oviders		
	1999	2000	200
Licensed centers	9	9	9
accept subsidies	83	က	
are accredited		0	
Licensed homes	999	99	20
accept subsidies	46	20	45
are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000









County

A.T. J. State





Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$4,950 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.2% (82.6%)

# Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA)

Sing	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
fourly wage	\$15.50	\$9.24
Annual total	\$32,740	\$39,009
Issumes all parents workin	4ssumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$594 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.4 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

# Median Household Income, 1997: \$49,782 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chil	ldren on	TANF, 1	es and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001	5	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	108	99	58	9	ব	-96.3 (-78.1)
Children	238	167	100	44	34	-85.7 (-64.6)

5

Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

49.2 (39.5) 78.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 18.6 (41.5)

5.9 (9.4)

9.4 (11.1)

% w/ elevated lead level

'People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; "Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
() Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Illinois Kids Count 2002

Other Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 3.1%-

Married-couple family (own child) 74.7% Single mother ( ) (own child) 12.7% Single father ... (over child) 6.0%

2.7% (5.1%) Percent of all births to teens 8.5 (12.6) 10.1 (12.5) 10.9 (13.0) 18.5 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999; **Teen Births** 1995-99 990-94

**2001** 6.5 (8.3) Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000 6.5 (9.8) **1999** 8.1 (12.2) 3.2 (14.2) 1998

% change, 1998-2001

03.1 (-41.5) % change, 1997-2000 Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

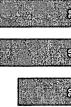
Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 3

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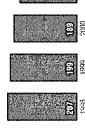
Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



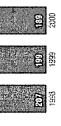




			- 1
<b>88</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>29)</b>	
i,			

8

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000



111

•			% change,
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-89 to 1995-99
(11.6)	(10.0)	(8.5)	N/A (-26.7)
Dirth Maigh	Dirth Moight Dahing Donner		

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	
Low Birth Weigh	1007

**1995-99** 6.3 (8.0) **1990-94** 5.0 (7.8) **1985-89** 4.0 (7.5).

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

57.5 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of County Brown

seat is Mount Sterling and the largest industry in (454) the county is wholesale trade. The unemployment rate in Oc-Brown County's child population numbered ( 1,281 in 1990 and 1,237 in 2000. The county tober 2001 was 1.8 percent.

Positives: Low unemployment, high graduation rate, low Concerns: Increases in the percent of low birth weight hachild death rate.

bies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,278	1,205	-5.7%
Black		4	300.0%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	-		.0.0%
Asian	N/A	0	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	8	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander		N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	17	N/A
Hispanic*	-	11	1600.0%
Births, 1999: 51			

N/A (72.5)

0.0 (23.8)

**1999** 36.4 (26.4)

**1998** 25.0 (20.7)

44.4 (13.8)

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children





% change in rate, 1998-2000: 0.0% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 0.0 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Child Deaths, 1995-99

2000	18.2 (9.4)
1999	16.7 (11.1)
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

### 

PreK Wait List 2000-01 Prek Enrollment, 2000-01 **lead Start and Prek Enrollment** Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

Licensed Child Care Providers 199 Licensed centers 1 accept subsidies 1 are accredited 1 Licensed homes 1 accept subsidies 1 16	1999 1999 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3	2000 2 1 1 0 15	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
are accredited	0	0	_

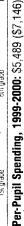
### Class Size, 1999-2000







County County



## ECONOMICSECURIEN

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 95.5% (82.6%)

Single-parent family Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2007

Two-parent family

\$7.55

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child famity Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$395 (\$776)

### Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.7 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$31,633 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	ldren on	TANF,	1997 to 2	5	
	1997	1997 1998	1999	1999 2000 2001	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	22	12	က	<del>-</del>	-	-95.5 (-78.1)
Children	64	32	r.	10	6	-85.9 (-64.6)

ĕ

Child Support, FY 2001

122.3 (39.5) 394.8 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 24.5 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



**Feen Births** Married-couple tartily (own child) 75.0% Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 (own child) 12.9% Single mother / Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 3.8% ~ (own child) 5.2% Single father.

11.3 (13.0) 12.7 (12.5) Percent of all births to teens Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 32.6 (-0.6) 1990-94 1995-99

3.8% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.9 (14.2)	3.8 (12.2)	2.5 (9.8)	1.6 (8.3)	-59.0 (-41.5)
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—	Placed in Po	ermanent Hor	mes-	
Percent of Children in Care	dren in Care			

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 19

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

## KidCare Enrollment



123





100 E	1007 1007
1,259	2005
1.130	335
HEZ.	25

1993	
301	1,000
908	-Deaths/
1998	fortality-
1998	Infant N

76 tidrilge, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -39.8 (-26.7)	, 6	785-89 to 1995-99
<b>1995-99</b> 7.4 (8.5)		1995-99
<b>1990-94</b> 10.3 (10.0)	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1990-94
<b>1985-89</b> 12.3 (11.6)	Low Birth Weight	1985-89

-	2
***************************************	2000:
***************************************	izations,
	Hospital
	Asthma

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

#### Children of Bureau Commtv

Bureau County, with the county seat of Prince- ton, experienced a 7 percent decline in its child population from 1990 to 2000 from 9,425 to 6,769. The county's largest industry is manufacturing. The Positives: Increase in the permanency rate, decrease in infant unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.0 percent mortality.

Concerns: Increase in the percent of births to teens.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,207	8,331	-9.5%
Black	23	62	169.6%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	21	14	-33.3%
Asian	N/A	42	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	<del></del>	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	79	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	144	N/A
Hispanic*	374	721	92.8%

200.0 (72.5)

33.3 (23.8)

26.3 (26.4)

28.6 (20.7)

11.1 (13.8)

% change, 1997-2000

## THE TYPE

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children











% change in rate, 1998-2000: 16.9% (-11.7%)

	13.6 (22.9)	
Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 1 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.6 (22.9)	

-2.0 (6.7)

**1995-99** 5.0 (8.0)

**1990-94** 4.8 (7.8)

5.1 (7.5) 1985-89

<b>1999</b> 3.3 (11.1)	
<b>2000</b> 4.2 (9.4)	

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	30	
nrollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	281	
Head Start and Frek Enrollment	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	. 22	

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers		7	9
accept subsidies	2	2	2
are accredited	0		
Licensed homes	25	32	25
accept subsidies	21	24	20
are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000

87.23 (B)	
	***************************************
SS state	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE OW









County

State State







Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.9% (82.6%)

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## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
fourly wage	\$13.07	\$8.21
Annual total	\$27,594	\$34,671
Assumes all parents wo	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

### Affordable Housing, 2001

	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR	60 (116)
•	onthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$405 (\$776)

### Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.2 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

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Median Household Income, 1	

Families	and Chil	ldren on	TANE, 1	997 to 2		
1997 1998 1999 2000 20	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	146	78	32	93	4	-90.4 (-78.1)
Chiidren	336	212	108	115	72	-78.6 (-64.6)

듣

## Child Support, FY 2001

58.2 (39.5) 38.7 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.9 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable -- Cell Suppression; "\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

**Teen Births** 1985-89 Married-couple larnily (own child) 82.0% Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 (own child) 7.9% Other relatives 0.8% Grandparent 2.8% own child) 4.9% Single lather

10.5 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens

1990-94 5.2 (13.0) 1995-99 7.3 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -30.4(-0.6)

1.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	N/A (-41.5)	
	2001	2.6 (8.3)	
٠	2000	2.6 (9.8)	***************************************
	1999	1.7 (12.2)	
	1998	N/A (14.2)	

#### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change,	1997-2000	0.0 (72.5)
	2000	0.0 (23.8)
	1999	3.0 (26.4)
	1998	0.0 (20.7)
	1997	.0 (13.8)

## Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 1

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 





	∯ 8	2001
	8	2000
	( <u>2</u> 2)	1999
	0	1998

1998	
2001	Deaths/1,000
2100	-Death:
1888	Mortality
1936	Infant

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 N/A (-26.7)	. conde /0	785-89 to 1995-99	7.8 (6.7)
1995-99 ** (8.5)		1995-99	5.5 (8.0)
<b>1990-94</b>	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1990-94	4.9 (7.8)
1985-89	Low Birth Weight	1985-89	5.1 (7.5)

## Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of Calhoum County

county seat in Hardin. Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.6 percent. Positives: Small class sizes, low percent of teens giving birth. Concerns: High child death rate, increase in abuse and neg-This western county has its Calhoun County had 1,164 children in 2000.  $^{\prime}$  compared with 1,291 children in 1990, a nearly 10 percent decrease. ect rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,283	1,154	10.1%
Black	0	0	N/A
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<b>C</b>	-	N/A
Asian	N/A	. 61	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	00	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	က	N/A
Hispanic*	-	б	800.0%

## AFE 15.63

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1998-2000: 758.8% (-11.7%)	·-99
% change in rate. 19	Child Deaths, 1995-

	1999 2000	11.5 (11.1) 17.6 (9.4)
***************************************	ead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level 11

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 40.8 (22.9)

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	18
rollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	99
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Stats, FY 2001	18

Licensed centers         1         2         2           accept subsidies         1         2         2           are accredited         0         0         0           Licensed homes         0         0         0           accept subsidies         0         0         0           are accredited         0         0         0	1999 2000 1 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers		
Licensed centers         1         2         2           accept subsidies         1         2         2           are accredited         0         0         0           Licensed homes         0         0         0           accept subsidies         0         0         0           are accredited         0         0         0	Licensed centers		1999	2000	2001
accept subsidies         1         2         2         2         2         2         2         3         4	accept subsidies 1 2 are accredited 0 0 0 Licensed homes 0 0 0 accept subsidies 0 0 0	Licensed centers	<b>,</b>	2	<
are accredited 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 icensed homes 0 0 0 0 0 accept subsidies 0 0 0 0 are accredited 0 0 0 0	are accredited 0 0 0 Licensed homes 0 0 0 accept subsidies 0 0 0 are accredited 0 0	accept subsidies	<b></b>	2	22
Licensed homes         0         0         0           accept subsidies         0         0         0           are accredited         0         0         0	Licensed homes 0 0 0 accept subsidies 0 0 0 0 are acceptited 0 0 0	are accredited	0	0	0
accept subsidies 0 0 0 0 0 are accept ted 0 0 0 0	accept subsidies 0 0 0 are accredited 0 0 0	Licensed homes	0	0	0
are accredited 0 0 0 0	are accredited 0 0	accept subsidies	0	0	0
		are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000



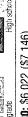






County







# Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.6% (82.6%)

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

ECONOMICSECUE

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$11.47	\$7.55
Annual total	\$24.218	\$31,891
Assumes all p	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	Á

### Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week	59 (116)
onthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$395 (\$776)

for FMR

### Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.3 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

# Median Household Income, 1997: \$32,469 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	dren on	TANF, 1	1997 to 2	<u> </u>	
,	1997	1998	1999	1997 1998 1999 2000 200	2001	% change, 1997-20
	24	12	ထ	4	2	-91.7 (-78.1)
Children	25	35	31	<u>~</u>	6	-82.7 (-64.6)

5

### Child Support, FY 2001

18.3 (39.5) 31.5 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.0 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable - Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



#### 37

## Illinois Kids Count 2002

## Children of **Feen Births**

population decrease county succession Carroll ( 11.9 (13.0) 12.0 (12.5) 4.0% (5.1%) ercent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 27.5 (-0.6) 9.4 (12.6) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 9.

1990-94 1995-99

Officer 3.1%

Other relatives 0.6%

Grandparent 4.8% form child) 4.7% Single father.

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

	Positives: Increase in the permanency rate, decrease in sub
-	stitute care rate.
	Concerns: High child death rate.
ı	

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2000 3 3 0 0 0 0 17 17

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NOITYSITON	Head Start and PreK El Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	34 Licensed Child Care Po	Licensed centers accept subsidies	are accreuiteu Licensed homes accent subsidies	are accredited	טטטט טטטט אויט פייט	GIASS SIZE, 1999-ZUUU		2000年代の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の	<b>E</b>	1 tel mode		rer-rupii spending, is	Conduction Data 1000	ulaunaliuli nate, 1333		STATE ALLES
		والتهمار لمسلمه	uning and the 2001. crease in sub-		Change	-7.2%	-9.1%		23.1%	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A	24.4%	
<i>س</i>		nange in child 0, w'th a sligh unt Carroll is	nt in October ency rate, de		2000	3,822	30		16	23		-		N/A	96	153	
em of		enced little ct 990 and 2000 to 4,052. Mo	est industry as 6.7 perce i the perman	death rate.	1990	4,117	33		13	N/A		N/A		22	N/A	123	
nildren of	urroll	County experienced little change in child tition between 1990 and 2000, with a slight se from 4,223 to 4,052. Mount Carroll is the	sear, its dayest industry is manufacturing and the ingloyment rate was 6.7 percent in October 2001.  Fest Increase in the permanency rate, decrease in subcate rate.	rns: High child death rate.	population			can Indian/	Native		Hawaiian/	sislander	or	: Islander	r more races	nic*	

**2001** 4.0 (8.3)

4.0 (9.8)

4.4 (12.2) 1999

6.9 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

Aarried-couple lamity

(own child) 72.3%

(own child) 13.8%

Single mother,"

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

**[wo-parent family** 

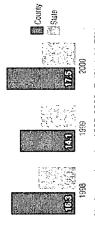
Single-parent family

Hourly wage Annual total

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$33,791

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family



Median Household Income, 1997: \$34,934 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 15.7 (17.5)

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

Poverly Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

(%2	
(-11	
7.4%	
1998-2000:	
ı rate.	
change in i	
%	

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1.6 (6.7)

**1995-99** 6.5 (8.0)

**1990-94** 4.8 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.4 (7.5)

% change, 1997-2001

2000 <del>1</del>

1999

1998 <del>1</del>04

1997

-92.8 (-78.1) -83.0 (-64.6)

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83 24 35

Grantees Children

	2000	6.7 (9.4)
***************************************	1999	8.4 (11.1)
**************************************	Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

0 0 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

PreK Wait List 2000-01

PreK Enrollment.

**Child Care Providers** 

and Prek Enrollment

% change,	Child population	1990	2000	Change
1998-2001	White	4,117	3,822	-7.2%
-42.0 (-41.5)	Black	33	30	-9.1%
	American Indian/ Alaska Native	13	16	23.1%
	Asian	N/A	23	N/A
% change, 1997-2000	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	•	N/A
(7.2)	Asian or Pacific Islander	ž	N/A	N/A
	Two or more races	N/A	96	N/A
	Hispanic*	123	153	24.4%
	Rirthe 1888-102			

37.5 (23.8)

25.0 (26.4)

36.1 (20.7)

11.4 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 4

County

5, ... State

S.

Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,992 (\$7,146)

n Rate, 1999-2000: 90.1% (82.6%)

**JOINTLE SEGURITY** 

Births, 1999: 193

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

N/A (-26.7)

**1995-99** 

1990-94 \*\* (10.0)

**1985-89** 14.4 (11.6)

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

8 8

918

278

9

8

1995-99	ed deaths: 0	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 37.5 (22.9)	g 1999 2000	22d fovol 8 d (11 1) 6 7 (9 d)
Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 0	erall rate per	Lead Poisoning	% w/ alovated load tovo!

10000	% of St	
	<b>2000</b> 6 7 (9.4)	
***************************************	<b>1999</b> 8 4 (11 1)	
***************************************	Poisoning elevated lead level	

tudents Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 27.5 (41.5)

42.9 (39.5) 31.5 (24.1)

of TANF child support distributed.

Percent of child support distributed:

Child Support, FY 2001

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the lotal
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
Cell Suppression;
Dala were insufficient to calculate a rate
Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



**∞** 

(own child) 69.6% Manistoproble family Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 own child) 15.1% Single mother, Other relatives 1.4% Grandparent 4,9%-(own child) 5.2% Single father.

13.1 (12.6) 15.7 (13.0) Percent of all births to teens een Births 1985-89 990-94

15.8 (12.5) 20.5 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1995-99

7.4% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-52.7 (-41.5)
	2001	2.6 (8.3)
	2000	2.9 (9.8)
	1999	4.3 (12.2)
	1998	5 (14.2)

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

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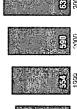
## Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001; 20

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

**Medicaid Enrollment** 





<b>18</b>	9
	ZUE
<b>189</b>	200
<b>65</b>	1230

1998	1999	363	500	1998	€
Infant	Mortality-	-Deaths	/1,000		

**555** 1996

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 N/A (-26.7)	% channa	1985-89 to 1995-99
1995-99 ** (8.5)		1995-99
1990-94	w Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1990-94
<b>1985-89</b> 13.4 (11.6)	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1985-89

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of County Cass

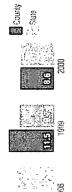
ty seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unem-ployment rate was 3.2 percent in October 2001. decrease from 3,482 to 3,479. Virginia is the coun-Cass County experienced little change in child (population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight

Positives: Decreases in the percent of low birth weight babies Concerns: High percent of teens giving birth. and abuse and neglect rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,464	3,198	-7.7%
Black	5	25	400.0%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	2	₹7	100.0%
Asian	N/A	12	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	-	A/N
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	10	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	52	N/A
Hispanic*	23	422	1,734.8%

### JUNE E

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -42.7% (-11.7%)

		17.3 (22
on.	1 <b>s</b> : 0	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.3 (22
d Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 0	r 10,000
Deaths,	gun-rela	rate per
Child	No. of	Overal

-23.3 (6.7)

6.6 (8.0)

1990-94 6.7 (7.8)

**1985-89** 8.6 (7.5)

**2000** 8.1 (9.4) 6 11.2 (11.1) Lead Poisoning

% w/ elevated lead level

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	PreK Wait List	2000-01	33
rollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	164
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	20

Licensed Child Care Providers	Providers		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	က	4	က
accept subsidies	2	က	က
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	23	29	56
accept subsidies	21	26	23
are accredited	0	0	0
		***************************************	

### Class Size, 1999-2000









County State:



Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.6% (82.6%)

#### [GESTAUTHEN]

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
fourly wage	\$11.47	\$7.55
Annual total	\$24.218	\$31,891
Assumes all parents w	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

## Affordable Housing, 2001

is Minimum wage hours/week for FMR	59 (116)	
Wonthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$395 (\$776)	

### Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.4 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

# Median Household Income, 1997: \$32,897 (\$45,606)

and Chil	dren on	TANF,	1997 to 2	<u> </u>	
1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2
74	22	က	0	2	-97.3 (-78.1)
185	72	59	31	24	-87.0 (-64.6)
	<b>ind Chil</b> 1997 74 185	<b>ind Children on</b> 1997 1998 74 22 185 72	ind Children on TANF, 1997 1998 1999 74 22 3 185 72 29	ind Children on TANF, 1997 to 2 1997 1998 1999 2000 74 22 3 0 185 72 29 31	and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001       1997     1998     2000     2001       74     22     3     0     2       185     72     29     31     24

2001

### Child Support, FY 2001

46.2 (39.5) 38.5 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 39.3 (41.5)

\* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
- Cell Suppression, " Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



#### 33

**Feen Births** (0wn child) 67.7% Marriedcouple family **Living Arrangements** for Children, 2000 (carn child) 19.8% Single mother Other relatives 1.3% Grandparent 3.9%-Single father / (own child) 4,4%

10.2 (12.6) 11.5 (13.0) 10.2 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 0.0 (-0.6) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999; Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

2.2% (5.1%)	
1999:	000 p - 1 - 0

1998 1999 2000 2001 1 13.4 (14.2) 11.4 (12.2) 10.7 (9.8) 9.7 (8.3) -2		ster/Substitut	Children in Poster/Substitute Care—Kate/1,000	3/1,000	i
11.4 (12.2) 10.7 (9.8) 9.7 (8.3)	1998	1999	2000	2001	. 6 <u>1</u>
	3.4 (14.2)	11.4 (12.2)	10.7 (9.8)	9.7 (8.3)	-27.

<b>1998</b> 13.4 (14.2)	<b>1999</b> 11.4 (12.2)	<b>2000</b> 10.7 (9.8)	<b>2001</b> 9.7 (8.3)	% change, 1998-2001 -27.6 (-41.5)
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care	n Placed in P Idren in Care	ermanent Hor	118S	
1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
29.8 (13.8)	32.4 (20.7)	24.4 (26.4)	30.6 (23.8)	2.7 (72.5)

# Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 125

### 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment



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7.7.392 1.538	

				:		
9000	1999	1698	192 192	3000	686	1996
77,580	1270	77807	2.72	0.678	651	305

1999	
86	
<b>R</b>	000,1
398	-Deaths/1,000
689	Mortality-
1396 1959	Infant Mo

% change,	% change,
1985-89 to 1995-99	1985-89 to 1995-99
-25.6 (-26.7)	10.6 (6.7)
<b>1995-99</b>	1995-99
6.7 (8.5)	7.3 (8.0)
<b>1990-94</b> 8.6 (10.0)	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent 1985-89 1990-94 6.6 (7.5) 7.0 (7.8)
<b>1985-89</b> 9.0 (11.6)	.ow Birth Weight 1985-89 6.6 (7.5)

7.0 (7.8)	<b>2000:</b> 93
7.0	Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 93
6.6 (7.5)	na Hospit
ဖ	Asthn

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 4

#### Children of Champaign County

Champaign County had 37,730 children in \$1000, compared with 37,766 children in 1990, a decrease of less than 1 percent. Its county seat is Urbana. Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 2.3 percent.

Concerns: High (but falling) substitute care rate, large per-cent of single moms. Positives: Low unemployment rate, increase in KidCare en-

Child population			
	1990	2000	Change
	30,388	27,683	-8.9%
Black	5,616	6,525	16.2%
American Indian/	į		
Alaska Native	26	-	46.1%
Asian	N/A	1,497	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	ល	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	1,408	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,484	N/A
Hispanic*	999	1,144	71.8%
Births, 1999: 2,194	***************************************		

### SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



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<b>1998-2000</b> ; 33.6% (-11.7%)	995-
196	995-
. 19.	995-99
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hange in rate, 199	d Deaths, 1995
change in rate, 199	d Deaths, 1995
change in rate. 195	d Deaths, 1995
change in rate, 195	d Deaths, 1995
% change in rate. 195	d Deaths, 1995
% change in rate. 195	leaths, 1995

hs: 5 children; 20.6 (22.9)	<b>1999 2000</b> el 4.3 (11.1) 3.6 (9.4)
No. of gun-related deaths: 5	Lead Poisoning
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.6 (22.9)	% w/ elevated lead level

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	. 177
nollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	633
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	418

ers 1999 38 4 4 391 1	icensed Child Care Providers         1999         2000           licensed centers         52         55           accept subsidies         38         40           are accredited         4         5           accept subsidies         391         471           are accredited         1         2
	2000 55 40 5 -471 337

### Class Size, 1999-2000









County A 15g State

# Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,381 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.6% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECU

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tandard
iency S
f-Suffic
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	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$15.01	\$9.01
Annual total	\$31,702	\$38,063
Assumes all pa	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	ily

## Affordable Housing, 2001

s Minimum wage hours/week for I	94 (116)
Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$626 (\$776)

FINE

S	
Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.8 (17.5	£
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	(\$45,606)
	1997: \$38,245 (
	Income,
***************************************	Household
***************************************	Median

Families	and Chil	dren on	TANF.	1997 to 2	100	
	1997	1998	1999	1997 1998 1999 2000 200	2001	% change, 1997-2001
	1,459	1,115	601	381	176	-87.9 (-78.1)
Children	3,329	2,791	1,876	1,414	897	-73.1 (-64.6)

	43.8 (39.5)	20.9 (24.1)
inid Support, FY 2007	Percent of child support distributed:	Percent of TANF child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 31.4 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable - Cell Suppression; \* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Historis Kids Count 2002

E is

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

tarried-couple family (own child) 70.2% Single mother / (own child) 15.1% Other relatives 0.9% Grandparent 4,7% Single father,... (own child) 5.6%

13.9 (12.6) 14.1 (13.0) 13.9 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 0.4 (-0.6)Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 13 Teen Births 1990-94 1995-99

4.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

99 2000 2001 1998-2001	3.4 (9.8) 2.9 (8.3)	1
1999	3.3 (12.2) 3.4	
1998	4.0 (14.2)	

#### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% cnange,	189/-2000	-6.8 (72.5)	
0	2000	17.9 (23.8)	
	1888	23.9 (26.4)	
9	288	7.3 (20.7)	
,	1887	19.2 (13.8)	

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 19

### h.Eli

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



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		11.00	
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<b>1573</b> 2001	
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1 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 -	mram morrany	100

25.4 (6.7)	7.4 (8.0)	7.2 (7.8)	5.9 (7.5)
% change, 1985-89 to 1995-	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89
		Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	<b>Low Birth Weight</b>
-9.5 (-26.7)	7.6 (8.5)	. 7.4 (10.0)	8.4 (11.6)
1985-89 to 1995-	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89

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Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of Christian

County

its child population between 1990 and 2000. from 8,711 to 8,525 children. The county seat is Christian County saw a 2 percent decrease in

Taylorville and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent. Positives: Sharp decline in the TANF caseload, large increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Low permanency placement rate, rising percent of low birth weight babies.

ow offer weight basics.			
Shild population	1990	2000	Change
White	8,643	8,313	-3.8%
Slack	21	53	152.4%
American Indian/	7	Ţ	700 00
Haska Malive	2	=	10.0%
Asian	N/A	47	N/A
Vative Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	26	N/A	N/A
fwo or more races	N/A	99	N/A
Hspanic*	46	78	69.6%
Births, 1999; 395			

### SAFERIA

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



99

% change,

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -22.6% (-11.7%)

No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 30.3 (22.9) Child Deaths, 1995-99

6

 ng 1999 2000	lead level 6.1 (11.1) 5.6 (9.4)
ead Poisonin	% w/ elevated

### 

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	13
nrollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	297
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	98

Figures office ringulars	Lioviders		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	9	ις:	ယ
accept subsidies	2	2	€.
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	27	99	59
accept subsidies	24	56	52
are accredited	0	0	0
***************************************	***************************************		

### Class Size, 1999-2000









County Communication







Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,191 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.6% (82.6%)

# 

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$12.07	\$7.79
Annual total	\$25,501	\$32,916
Assumes all paren	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

## Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for I	59 (116)
Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$397 (\$776)

FMR

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

# Median Household Income, 1997: \$34.836 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on	and Chil	ldren on	TANF,	1997 to 2	100	
	1997	1998	1999	1999 2000 2001	2001	% change, 1997-21
Grantees	293	186	19	ന	-	-99.7 (-78.1)
Children	652		144	83	11	-88.2 (-64.6)

8

#### Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

46.6 (39.5) 36.6 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: % of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.8 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficien! to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



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www.voices4kids.org

#### 4

# County

14.1 (12.6) 14.0 (12.5)

Percent of all births to teens 1985-89

Teen Births

iving Arrangements or Children, 2000 13.1 (13.0)

1990-94 1995-99

Other

Other relatives 0.7%

Grandparent 3.6% (own child) 5.3% Single father.

PreK Wait List 2000-01

Prek Enrollment,

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2001

Licensed Child Care Providers

40830

4 0 27 24 0

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accept subsidies

ute care rate.

58.3(-41.5)

1.7 (9.8)

**1999** 0.5 (12.2)

1.2 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

1998-2001

% change,

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

4.6% (5.1%)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

Married-couple family (own child) 73.6%

(own child) 14.7% Single mother

-0.6 (-0.6)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

are accredited

icensed homes are accredited

accept subsidies

Licensed centers

lass Size, 1999-2000

Positives: Decrease in kids with lead poisoning, most child Marshall, Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemncrease. This eastern county has its county seat in pared with 3,916 in 1990, a more than 8 percent ployment rate in October 2001 was 4.3 percent. Clark County had 4,235 children in 2000, comcare homes accept subsidies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,890	4,150	6.7%
Black	<b>-</b>	21	200.0%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	47	7	75.0%
Asian	N/A	ເດ	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	4	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	13	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	40	N/A
Hispanic*	18	23	27.8%

1997-2000 65.6 (72.5)

18.2 (23.8)

22.2 (26.4)

28.6 (20.7)

52.9 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11

% change

## SATERIA

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

TIGHTE!

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

Affordable Housing, 2001

**fwo-parent family** 

Single-parent family

ncy Standard, 2001

\$7.53 \$31,792

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

\$24,119

Annual tota



1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

N/A (-26.7)

**1995-99** 

1990-94 \*\* (10.0)

**1985-89** 

**8** §

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ALL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	1999 2000	7.5 (11.1) 0.0 (9.4)
	Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead tevel

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

တ တ

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 9.7 (22.9)

No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1.4 (6.7)

1995-99 7.1 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.4 (7.8)

**1985-89** 7.0 (7.5)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

#### Children of Clark

Concerns: Decrease in permanency rate, increase in substi-

White 3,890 Black 7 American Indian/	4,150	6.7% 200.0%	
ack nerican Indian/	21	200.0%	č
nerican Indian/			3
Alsove Matrice	•	75 0%	
Asian N/A	Ω	N/A	
Native Hawaijan/ Pacific Islander N/A	4	N/A	_
Asian or Pacific Islander 13	N/A	N/A	o (
Two or more races N/A	6	N/A	5
Hispanic* 18	23	27.8%	

County

State State

93

er-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,004 (\$7,146)

Rate, 1999-2000: 87.7% (82.6%)

DMIC SECURI

C. Services	N/A Graunation of	1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Self-Sufficie
		. 27.8%		
	40	23		
2	N/A	18	177	
3	races		177	

Median Household Income, 1997: \$32,800 (\$45,606) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 County

Percent of Children in Poyerty, 1997: 17:3 (17.5)

Familiac	and Phi	Idren on	TANE	1997 to 2	E E	
3	1997	1998	1999	1997 1998 1999 2000 20	2001	% change, 1997-2
Grantees	92	27 -	12	<b></b>	S.	-94.7 (-78.1)
Children	197	82	53	<u></u>	. 25	-87.3 (-64.6)

2001

Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed:	46.4 (39.5)	21.1 (24.1)	
	Percent of child support distributed:	Percent of TANF child support distributed: 21.1 (24.1)	

Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 25.6 (41.5)

Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable - Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Illinois Kids Count 2002

Living Arrangements or Children, 2000

Married-couple family (own child) 72.6% (own child) 14.2% Single mother r Other relatives 0.6% Grandparent 4.1% Single father. (own child) 5.7%

15.4 (12.5) 13.5 (12.6) 18.1 (13.0) 14.2 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99 15.4 **Teen Births** 

5.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 5.2% (

#### **2001** 7.8 (8.3) Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000 7.5 (9.8) **1999** 8.0 (12.2)

2.5 (-41.5)

% change. 1998-2001

> Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care 8.0 (14.2)

	% change,	1997-2000	113.6 (72.5)
		2000	18.8 (23.8)
		1999	9.4 (20.7) 17.1 (26.4) 18.8 (2
ldren in Care		1998	9.4 (20.7)
ercent of Children in Care		1997	_

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 20

## 

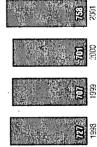
Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment







<b>100</b> 000	
<b>7007</b> 1999	
1998	
2001	/1,000
0008 <b>092</b>	y—Deaths/1,000
<b>41/2</b>	
<b>67</b>	Infant Mortali

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
(11.6)	(10.0)	(8.5)	N/A (-26.7)
Birth Weight	Birth Weight Babies—Percent		

1995-99 7 6 (8 0)
7 4 (7 8)
1985-89 5.8 (7.5)

1985-89 to 1995-99

% change, 31.0 (6.7)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0 Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

#### Children of County Clay

ing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.6 per-Clay County's child population numbered 3,678 (1) in 1990 and 3,480 in 2000. The county seat is in Louisville and the largest industry is manufacturcent.

Positives: Increase in permanency placement rate, increase Concerns: Low percent of child support and TANF child supin KidCare enrollment. oort distributed

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,659	3,399	-7.1%
Black	-	00	700.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	က	13	333.3%
Asian	N/A	. 26	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	-	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	22	N/A
Hispanic*	21	<del>-1</del>	95.2%
Births, 1999: 169			

## SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



County

Salas State

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 36.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 0	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 26.9 (22.9)
Child D	No. of g	Overall

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**Head Start and Prek Enrollment** 

PreK Wait List 2000-01 Prek Enrollment. 2000-01 Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001 63

Licensed Child Care Providers	roviders		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	က	3	လ
accept subsidies	<b>*</b>	<b>,-</b>	<b>*****</b>
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	19	22	16
accept subsidies	16	20	13
are accredited	0	0	Ò

### Class Size, 1999-2000









County

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,504 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.9% (82.6%)

# ECOMONIC SECUR

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
ourly wage	\$14.84	\$8.93
nnual total	\$31,336	\$37,724
ssumes all pa	Issumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	_

## Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.5 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

# Median Household Income, 1997: \$29,330 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	ldren on	ANF, 1	997 to 2		
1997 1998 1999 2000 20	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	83	37	<del></del>	2	6	-89.2 (-78.1)
Children	205	110	14	59	43	-79.0 (-64.6)

9

## Child Support, FY 2001

24.1 (39.5) 0.7 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: % of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000:  $32.8\ (41.5)$ 

4.6 (9.4)

4.7 (11.1)

% w/ elevated lead level

Lead Poisoning

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable -- Cell Suppression: \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



#### Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

Married-couple tanilly (own child) 78.2% Single mother / (own child) 11.9% Other relatives 0.6% Grandpareril 3.2% (own child) 4.3% Single father

10.2 (13.0) 10.7 (12.5) 9.2 (12.6) 16.8 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

3.4% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

3.8

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

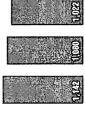
% change,	1997-2000	127.2 (72.5)	
	2000	25.9 (23.8)	
	1999	34.2 (26.4)	
	1998	17.8 (20.7)	
	1997	11.4 (13.8)	

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 34

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment







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		Babies—Percent	Low Birth Weight Babies-Percent
N/A (-26.7)	(8.5)	7.7 (10.0)	6.2 (11.6) 7.
% change, 1985-89 to 1995	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89

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% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 **1995-99** 4.8 (8.0) **1990-94** 4.8 (7.8) 1985-89 4.4 (7.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 8

#### Children of Clinton Commtv

Positives: Low percent of low birth weight babies, high graduation rate. and the largest industry is health care and social assistance. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.7 percent. 9,165 to 8,848 children. The county seat is Carlyle Clinton County saw a 3.5 percent decrease in 🔇 child population between 1990 and 2000, from Concerns: Rising abuse and neglect rates.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	8,977	8,496	-5.4%
Black	<del></del>	120	990.9%
American Indian/	σ	ŗ	77 8%
Asian	N/A	. s 28	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	۲۷	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	38	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	107	N/A
Hispanic*	82	161	96.3%
Births, 1999: 402			,

### SAFERS

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



99

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 35.7% (-11.7%)

#### No. of gun-related deaths: 2 Child Deaths, 1995-99

9.1 (6.7)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.1 (22.9)

2000	6.3 (9.4)
 1999	3.8 (11.1)
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	-
rollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	163
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	49

#### Class Size, 1999-2000









County consenses State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,325 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 91.6% (82.6%)

## 

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*IMSA)

Single-parent family

fwo-parent family

Hourly wage	\$14.98	\$9.1
Annual total	\$31,635	\$38,4
Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	, data for a two-child family	

## Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Minimum wage hours/week for FMR \$625 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.0 (17 Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463	<b>97:</b> 12.0 (17.5	<b>100</b> : \$17,463
	Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.0 (17.5	ty Threshold for a Family of 4, 20

Median Household Income, 1997: \$39.651 (\$45,606)

Families a	and Children	dren on	TANF, 1	1997 to 2001	100	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	177	115	49	27	50	-88.7 (-78.1)
Children	419	312	170	109	91	-78.3 (-64.6)

9

### Child Support, FY 2001

45.8 (39.5) 14.0 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 19.2 (41.5)

Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
- Cell Suppression; " Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



Asmed-couple tamily Living Arrangements or Children, 2000 Single mother, Other relatives 0.8% Grandparent 3.9% Single father. (own child) 4.8%

#### 13.3 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens een Births 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

15.0 (12.5) 15.3 (13.0) 12.7 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

3.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 3.2% (6

(own child) 70.8%

(pwn child) 17.1%

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-39.8 (-41.5)	
	2001	5.9 (8.3)	
	2000	6.9 (9.8)	
	1999	9.1 (12.2)	
	1998	9.8 (14.2)	

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-Percent of Children in Care

% change,	1997-2000	-0.4 (72.5)	
	2000	28.4 (23.8)	
	1999	27.3 (26.4)	
	1998	23.5 (20.7)	
	1997	28.5 (13.8)	

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 44

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



		8
		2,026
		33001
		а

- 6

	PSC	2001
	2,026	2000
	2,051	1999
	0.000	1698

9008	
1999	
1998	
\$00 <b>1</b>	000,1%
3000	-Deaths/1,000
1999	t Mortality—
1998	Infant N

671

(11.6) 11.6 (10.0) 8.5 (8.5) -12.4 (-26.7)	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	8.5 (8.5)	9.7 (11.6) 11.6 (10.0)  Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent 1985-89 1990-94	9.7 (11.6)  Birth Weight 1985-89
--	---------------------------------	-----------	---	----------------------------------

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 12

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of County Coles

county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, high distribution unemployment rate was 4.4 percent in October 2001 decrease from 10,706 to 10,480. Charleston is the Coles County experienced little change in child. 🔇 population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight of TANF child support.

Concerns: Increasing percent of births to teens.

cniia population	1990	2000	Change
White 10	10,333	6/8/6	-4.4%
Black	198	245	23.7%
American Indian/	Ĺ	č	Š
Alaska Native	S	24	-4.0%
Asian	N/A	73	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	-	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	100	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	203	N/A
Hispanic*	109	203	86.2%

## 

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -26.5% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.8 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: Child Deaths, 1995-99

28.6 (6.7)

**1995-99** 7.2 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.2 (7.8)

1985-89 5.6 (7.5)

8.3 (9.4) 15.1 (11.1) Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level

#### 

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	35
nollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	654
<b>Head Start and Prek Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	102

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers	THE	
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	. 21	18	16
accept subsidies	13	13	-
are accredited		<b>4</b>	•
Licensed homes	107	127	81
accept subsidies	83	105	75
are accredited	က	က	0
			***************************************

### Class Size, 1999-2000







County Jacques State







Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.6% (82.6%)

# 

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Single-parent family

Two-parent family

<b>Hourly wage</b>	\$12.01	\$7.77
Annual total	\$25,363	\$32,812
Assumes all µ	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

## Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

### Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.8 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17.463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$35,093 (\$45,606)

Families	and Children	dren on	TANF, 19	1997 to 2		
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	326	198	47	24	14	-95.7 (-78.1)
Children	704	473	186	129	66	-85.9 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

43.5 (39.5) 42.7 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 28.1 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



り い

couple family (own child) 58.9% Living Arrangements or Children, 2000 (own child) 21.3% Other relatives 3.6% Grandparent 9.6% (own child) 4.2% Single tather.

14.2 (12.5) 14.1 (12.6) 14.5 (13.0) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 1995-99 985-89 1990-94

6.3% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

0.0 (-0.6)

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

				- : :
-47.6 (-41.5)	13.3 (8.3)	16.4 (9.8)	21.4 (12.2)	5.4 (14.2)
1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998
% cildilge,				

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change,	1997-2000	102.8 (72.5)
	2000	19.1 (20.7) 25.8 (26.4) 22.1 (23.8) 102.8 (72.5)
	1999	25.8 (26.4)
	1998	19.1 (20.7)
	1997	10.9 (13.8)

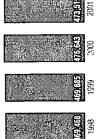
Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 2,004

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 





2	
Out 1	
2007	Deaths/1,000
9077	
cent .	Infant Mortality—
222	Infant N

25)(2)

			% change,
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-89 to 1995-99
13.7 (11.6)	12.1 (10.0)	10.0 (8.5)	-27.0 (-26.7)
Distribute	District Description		

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% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	3.4 (6.7)
	1995-99	9.2 (8.0)
	1990-94	9.3 (7.8)
	1985-89	8.9 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 5,661

96

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 41

#### Children of Cook

County

to 1,397,953. The largest industry is manufacturing. The unty, saw a 9 percent increase in child population between 1990 and 2000, from 1,280,045 children empioyment rate in October 2001 was 5.7 percent. Cook County, the state's most populous coun-

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, decrease in infant Concerns: High rate of lead poisoning, high housing costs and low birth weight babies. mortality.

Child population	1990	2000	Change	
White	661,076	644,202	-2.6%	
Black	419,456	450,422	7.4%	
American Indian/ Alaska Native	3,027	4,988	64.8%	
Asian	N/A	56,852	N/A	
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	694	N/A	
Asian or Pacific Islander	50,919	N/A	N/A	
Two or more races	N/A	50,048	N/A	
Hispanic*	252,915	382,357	51.2%	
Births, 1999: 84,535	35			

### UNEFLYS.

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children







% change in rate, 1998-2000: -22.1% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 34.4 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: 1,471 Child Deaths, 1995-99

13.5 (9.4) 16.1 (11.1) Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level

### THE STATE OF

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	2,496	
nrollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	25,379	
Head Start and Prek Enrollment	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	20,222	

Linancad Child Care Providers			
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	1,369	1,060	1,033
accept subsidies	802	717	700
are accredited	319	180	246
l icensed homes	1.650	2,008	2.103
accent subsidies	1,389	1,759	1,886
are accredited	89	36	24

### Class Size, 1999-2000





County .

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$8,524 (\$7,146)

# **Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 86.5% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*WSA)

**fwo-parent family** \$44,427 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$40,189 \$19.03 Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 133 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 22.7 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Wedian Household Income, 1997: \$40,181 (\$45,606)

% change, 1997-2001 -72.9 (-78.1) -59.4 (-64.6) Grantees 103,576 81,945 58,775 41,282 28,036 Children 260,395 223,215 180,185 140,534 105,740 2001 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 2000 1999 1998

41.7 (39.5) 22.6 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 60 7 (41.5)

 People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

5

Living Arrangements or Children, 2000

Varried-couple family (own child) 73.0% fown child) 15.2% Other relatives 0.8% Grandparent 4.0%-Single mother (own child) 4.1% Single father,

17.9 (13.0) 13.2 (12.6) 16.3 (12.5) 24.1 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 13 **Feen Births** 995-99

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	15.4 (-41.5)	
2001	3.0 (8.3)	
2000	2.4 (9.8)	
1000	1.9 (12.2)	
4004	.6 (14.2)	

#### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

		9	,	
000 /10 0/	21 2 (20 7)	22 2 196 41	60 E (00 B)	191 5 /79 5
(0.61) 2.22	01.02 (20.1)	33.3 (20.4)	05.0 (50.0)	101.0 (72.3

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 34

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment



B 1998





	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	N/A (-26.7)
		9-3	(8.5)
		1995	* *
hs/1,000		1990-94	8.6 (10.0)
—Deat		•	80
Mortality		85-89	** (11.6)
Infant		19	;
	Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000 % change,	1995-99

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent			N/A ( - 20.7)
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-89 to 1995-99

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 12

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of Crawford

County

county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the Positives: High graduation rate, high permanency placement decrease from 4.823 to 4,663. Robinson is the unemployment rate was 5.9 percent in October 2001. Crawford County experienced little change in & child population between 1990 and 2000, with a

Concerns: Low percent of child support distributed, increasing percent of births to teens. rate.

3.6% (5.1%)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

ing policies of grand grand			
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,748	4,481	-5.6%
Black	36	53	47.2%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	12	19	58.3%
Asian	N/A	22	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or			•
Pacific Islander	11	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	9	N/A
Hispanic*	38	78	105.3%
Births, 1999: 222			

### SAFER

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



County

State



Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.7 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: 2 Child Deaths, 1995-99

2000	4.6.(9.4)
1999	1.0 (11.1)
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate () Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	36
rollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	
<b>Head Start and Prek Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	46

Licensed Child Care Providers 1999 Licensed centers 7 accept subsidies 4 are accredited 0 Licensed homes 22 accept subsidies 21	2000 7 7 6 0 24 22	2001 6 5 0 25 24 24
are accredited	>	

### Class Size, 1999-2000







County State



**Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 93.1% (82.6%)

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family		Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$11.37		\$7.50
Annual total	\$24,021		\$31,693
Assumes all pareni	ts working, data fo	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

## Affordable Housing, 2001

	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR	59 (116)
TION TO THOUSENED, TOO.	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.0 (17.5)	Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4 2000: \$17.463
Poverty,	amily of 4
Children in	schold for a F.
Percent of	Powerty Thre

-	_
	45,606)
	(\$45)
	316
	\$32.5
	1997:
	Income,
***************************************	<b>fousehold</b>
	Aedian I

Families	and Chi	ldren on	TANF.	1997 to 2	8	
	1997	1998	1999	1997 1998 1999 2000 20	2001	% change, 1997-2
Grantees	172	112	24	5	1~	-95.9 (-78.1)
Children	328	260	73	. 40	40	-88.9 (-64.6)

2001

	And the same
FY 2001	A comment of the bank of the comment of
Child Support,	Little St. Account

27.4 (39.5) 13.6 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.5 (41.5)





## Illinois Kids Count 2002

#### Cumberla Coumtv 11.4 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens Teen Births 1990-94 199**5**-99 985-89

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

Other relatives 0.4%

Grandpareril 3.6%\* (own child) 5.5% Single father .

Cumberland County experience in child population between falling from 2,990 to 2,971. To seat. The largest industry is hea and the unemployment rate was Positives: High percent of child in KidCare enrollment. 2.2% (5.1%) 13.4 (12.5) 10.6 (13.0) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 17.3 (-0.6) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

Children of	Cumberland	County	Cumberland County experienced little change	in child population between 1990 and 2000. The falling from 2,990 to 2,971. Toledo is the county in	seat. The largest industry is health care and social assistance		Positives: High percent of child support distributed, increase	in KidCare enrollment.	Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies.
NOTAY DOE	Head Start and PreK Enrollment	Slots, FY 2001	44	Licensed Child Care Providers		Licensed centers	accept subsidies	are accredited	Licensed homes
	nrollment Prek Enrollmen	2000-01	N/A	roviders	1999	7	က	0	18

	19.6	Per-Pupil	Graduatic		
250.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A 14.3%	
~	လ	0	N/A	24 24	
2	N/A	N/A	=	N/A 21	
				S	a



% change, 1997-2000

33.3 (72.5)

**2000** 44.4 (23.8)

11.1 (26.4)

**1998** 33.3 (20.7)

33.3 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 10



**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change, N/A (-26.7)

1995-99 \*\* (8.5)

**1990-94** 

**1985-89** 

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1999

1393

infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

% change in rate. 1998-2000: -19.8% (-11.7%)	Child Deaths, 1995-99
--	-----------------------

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 7.8 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.8 (7.8)

**1985-89** 4.1 (7.5)

% change,

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 12.7 (22.9)

1999 2000	(i :   ) - :
Lead Poisoning	/o W/ elevaleu icau icvei

of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 22.4 (41.5)

EDUCATION	Head Start and PreK Enroll Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	<b>4</b>
開			日北

PreK Wait List 2000-01

Ħ

Licensed centers         7         7         6           accept subsidies         3         3         2           are accredited         0         0         0           Licensed homes         18         23         25           accept subsidies         12         18         23           are accredited         0         0         0		1999	2000	2001
s 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Licensed centers	7	7	9
0 0 18 23 12 18 0 0	accept subsidies	ო	ന	2
18 23 12 18 0 0 0	are accredited	0	0	0
es 12 18 0 0	Licensed homes	18	23	25
0 0	accent subsidies	12	18	23
	are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000

250.0%

-1.2%

2,936 2000

2,973 1990

> White Black

% change, 1998-2001 30.0 (-41.5)

**2001** 1.3 (8.3)

**2000**<sup>°</sup> 2.0 (9.8)

**1999** 2.0 (12.2)

1.0 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

Married-couple family (own child) 74.5%

Single mother / own child) 12.5%

Child population









County (State

Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,027 (\$7,146)

# nn Rate, 1999-2000: 87.5% (82.6%)

7    177.55	10
	, 2001
4	ard
	Self-Sufficiency Standard,
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	ë
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	<u>~</u>
	Se

2001
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	•	
	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$11.42	\$7.53
Annual total	\$24,119	\$31,792
Assumes all pa	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	mily

	s Minimum wage hours/week for FMR	59 (116)
Affordable Housing, 2001	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$395 (\$776)

59 (116)	<b>7:</b> 17.2 (17.5) 00: \$17,463
\$395 (\$776)	Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.2 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Mediz	E H	onsehol	d Incom	e, 1997	Median Household Income, 1997: \$33,612 (\$45,606)	2 (\$45,6	(90)
Famil	es	and Chi	dren on	TANF,	Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001	8	
•		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	~% change, 1997-200
Grantees	ses	28	32	0	က	•	-98.3 (-78.1)
Children	eu	121	74	4	24	27	-77.7 (-64.6)
,							

		1997	1998	1933	2000	2001	% change, 1997
•	Grantees	28	32	0	က		-98.3 (-78.1
	Children	121	74	14	24	23	-77.7 (-64.6
	Child Support, FY 2001 Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed:	port, Fi child su TANF ch	7 2001 pport dist	ributed: rt distribu	ted:	53.5 (39.5) : 9.4 (24.1)	The state of the s

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
-- ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

iving Arrangements. for Children, 2000

Married-couple family (Invanchild) 74.6% / (osn child) 14.2% Single mother Other relatives 1.2% Chandparent 3.0% (own child) 4.7% Single father.

.9 (12.6) 21.2 (-0.6) 1995-99 9.6 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 8.1 (13.0) Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

2.1% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

# Children in Foster/Substitute Gare—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	3.0 (-41.5)	***************************************
	2001	3.4 (8.3)	
	2000	3.2 (9.8)	
	1999	3.5 (12.2)	
	1998	3.3 (14.2)	

#### 2000 Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care **1998** 37.0 (20.7)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 105

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment





		15:51	2001
		2225	3000
		2522	1336
		2,099	1993

<b>2001</b>	
2000	***************************************
1388	-
2,039 1993	-
<b>202</b> 2001	-

3116

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	-Deaths/1,000		. 0
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	76 Cildilge, 1985-89 to 1995
12.7 (11.6)	7.2 (10.0)	5.5 (8.5)	-56.7 (-26.7)
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	Babies—Percent		

	<b>1995-99</b> 6.3 (8.0)
w Birth Weight Babies—Percent	<b>1990-94</b> 4.5 (7.8)
a Birth Weight	<b>1985-89</b> 5.2 (7.5)

1985-89 to 1995-99

21.2 (6.7)

% change,

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 4 Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 31

#### Children of DeKalb County

seat. Manufacturing is the leading industry and the unemmore than 20 percent. Sycamore is the county DeKalb , County's child population grew from Q 16,682 in 1990 to 20,552 in 2000, an increase of ployment rate in October 2001 was 4.2 percent.

Concerns; Increase in percent of births to teens. Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	15,644	18,156	16.1%
Black	468	818	74.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	27	54	100.0%
Asian	N/A	260	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	F	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	304	N/A	, N/A
Two or more races	N/A	579	N/A
Hispanic*	684	1,862	172.2%
Births, 1999: 1,083	3		1

% change, 1997-2000 -2.9(72.5)

30.2 (23.8)

31.7 (26.4)

31.1 (13.8)

### PLEETYS

Medicaid Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



to 1995-99

(-26.7)

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -30.0% (-11.7%)

No. of gun-related deaths: 3 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.3 (22.9) Child Deaths, 1995-99

	%	
2000	7.0 (9.4)	
1999	7.9 (11.1)	
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level	***************************************

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
Cell Suppression; " Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
I Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



	PreK Wait List	2000-01	0	
rollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	241	
<b>Head Start and Prek Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	104	

### Class Size, 1999-2000





Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.1% (82.6%)











Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA)

**ECONOMIC SECUEDA** 

Single-parent family

\$32,933 \$15.59

Hourly wage Annual total

\$9.27 \$39,178

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 10.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$44,758 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	es and Children on T	ANF,	1997 to 2	2001	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	327	191	49	37	8	-90.8 (-78.1)
Children	989		175	153	103	-85.0 (-64.6)

8

50.3 (39.5) 18.0 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 12.3 (41.5)

<del>2</del>

iving Arrangements. or Children, 2000 Other relatives 0.7%

farried-couple family (own child) 71.1% (own child) 14.3% Single mother Grandparent 4.9%-Single father ... (own child) 6.0%

13.4 (13.0) 14.2 (12.5) 1995-99 14.2 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 21.6 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94

5.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

#### Children of Commtv DeWitt

Clinton. The largest industry is utilities and the unemploydren in 1990 to 4.132 in 2000. Its county seat is DeWitt County experienced about a 3 percent & decline in its child population, from 4,253 chilment rate in October 2001 was 4.3 percent.

Concerns: Increase in percent of low hirth weight babies. Positives: High permanency placement rate, abuse and neglect rate.

(EDUCANTION)	Head Start and PreK En	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	34
		T X		

rollment

Head Start Funded	PreK Enrollment,	PreK Wait List	List
Slots, FY 2001	2000-01	2000-01	
34	140	30	
Licensed Child Care Providers	roviders		
	1999	2000 2	2001
Licensed centers	5		ব
accept subsidies	ო	3	က
are accredited		0	0
Licensed homes	21		23
accept subsidies	15	18	16
are accredited	0		0

### Class Size, 1999-2000

112.5%

-

-35.7% N/A

7

N/A N/A 72 36

> Vative Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander Pacific Islander

Asian or

American Indian/

Alaska Native

Asian

-5.3%

3,992

4,214

White

Black

2000

1990

Child population







County county



Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.5% (82.6%)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

144.4% N/A

N/A N/A

> N/A 58

> > N/A

two or more races

Hispanic\*

Births, 1999: 193

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$13.21	\$8.28
Annual total	\$27.910	\$34,956
Assumes all p	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	.*

## Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Minimum wage hours/week for FMR \$395 (\$776) Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

<b>Median Household Income, 1997:</b> \$38.385 (\$45,506)	onsepol	moou p	e, 199 <i>7</i> .	\$38.38	(\$45,bl	Jb)
Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001	and Chi	dren on	TANE, 1	997 to 2	001	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	147	115	51	9	16	-89.1 (-78.1)
Children	337	312	163	83	70	-79.2 (-64.6)

i :		1007	1000	1000	2000	2004	o, change
		200	000	223	2007	3	, o tildingt,
Ġ	Grantees	147	115	51	<u>\$</u>	16	-89.1
చ్	Children	337	312	163	83	70	-79.2
-							
ວົ	ild Sup	Child Support, FY 2001	/ 2001				
Pe	reent of	child su	Percent of child support distributed:	ributed:	Ġ.	55.8 (39.5)	
a.	rcent of	TANF ch	ild suppo	Percent of TANF child support distributed:		21.8 (24.1)	

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 22.7		<u>~</u>	
% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000:		22	
% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 200		ë	
% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch,		ᇊ	
% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch		-	•
% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lu		핕	
% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced		3	
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15.6 (9.4)

15.7 (11.1)

Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead·level

(41.5)

	% change,	1998-2001	-38.6 (-41.5)
9/1,000		2001	2.7 (8.3)
e Care—Rate		2000	4.1 (9.8)
ter/Substitut		1999	3.4 (12.2)
Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000		1998	4.4 (14.2)

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 15

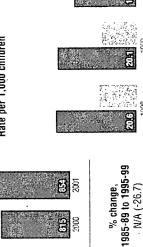
## 

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



919

**66** 88

R

2



2000	% change in rate. 1998-2000: -23.3% (-11.7%)	Shild Deaths, 1995-99 No. of gun-related deaths: 1 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 16.1 (22.9)
1999	rate. 1998-200	<b>Child Deaths, 1995-99</b> Vo. of gun-related deaths: 1 Overall rale per 10,000 child
1998	% change in I	Child Deaths, 1995-99 No. of gun-related deaths Overall rale per 10,000 cl

**1985-89 to 1995-99** 38.3 (6.7)

**1995-99** 8.3 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.6 (7.8)

1985-89

6.0 (7.5)

% change,

**1995-99** 

1990-94

**1985-89** 

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total
 Not Available or Not Applicable
 Cell Suppression; " Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Illinois Kids Count 2002 1 0 5

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9

Living Arrangements or Children, 2000

Married-couple family (ovan child) 78.6% (own child) 10.8% Other relatives 0.5% Grandparent 4.0% -(own child) 4.4% Single lather.

10.5 (12.6) 1995-99 9.8 (12.5) 1995-99 9.3 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -11.2 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99 9.3 **Feen Births** 

4.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-29.2 (-41.5)	
	2001	1.7 (8.3)	
	2000	1.5 (9.8)	
	1999	0.7 (12.2)	
	866	(14.2)	***************************************

2.4

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

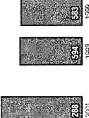
% Clidilge,	1997-2000	-72.7 (72.5)	-
	2000	9.1 (23.8)	
	1999	53.8 (26.4)	
	1998	13.3 (20.7)	
	1997	33.3 (13.8)	***************************************

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 20

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



<b>60%</b> 2001
The state of the s
<b>8</b>
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-	Infant	

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1985-89 to 1995-99	N/A (-26.7)	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	22.0 (6.7)
1995-99	** (8.5)			1995-99	6.1 (8.0)
1990-94	(10.0)	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent		1990-94	5.6 (7.8)
1985-89	12.4 (11.6)	Low Birth Weight		1985-89	5.0 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of Douglas County

ufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.2 seat is in Tuscola and the largest industry is man-Douglas County's child population numbered & 5,488 in 1990 and 5,379 in 2000. The county percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, high percent of child support distributed. Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,421	5,177	-4.5%
Black	9 .	22	266.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	c	œ	N/A
Asian	N/A	17	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	. 21	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	99	N/A
Hispanic↑	117	256	118.8%
Rirthe 1999: 294			

## GALFERY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change,

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -11.6% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 23.2 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: Child Deaths, 1995-99

6.4 (9.4) 4.4 (11.1) Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level

## 

**lead Start and PreK Enrollment** 

2000-01	2000-01	Slots, FY 2001
N/A	N/A	34
PreK Wait Lis	Prek Enrollment,	Head Start Funded

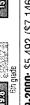
Licensed centers accept subsidies are accredited	1999 icensed centers 5 accept subsidies 2 are accedited 0	2000 5 2 0	2001 5 2 0
Licensed homes	34	37	42
accept subsidies	21	24	23
are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000











County State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,492 (\$7,146)

**Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 91.1% (82.6%)

# 

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

•	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$12.58	\$7.99
Annual total	\$26,567	\$33,742
Assumes all paren	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	iily

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 15.0 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$36,640 (\$45,606)

County

Families a	and Chil	s and Children on	TANF,	TANF, 1997 to 2001	99	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2
Grantees	20	23	<del>1</del> 9	2	വ	-92.9 (-78.1)
Children	164	83	72		40	-75.6 (-64.6)

901

Child Support, FY 2001

48.5 (39.5) 45.1 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 17.4 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



Living Arrangements or Children, 2000

Married-couple tamily (own child) 82.8% Single mother / (own child) 9.2% Other relatives 1.4% Grandparent 2.8%lown child) 2.7% Single father.

1990-94 3.5 (13.0) 1995-99 4.2 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 16.9 (-0.6) 3.6 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 3.1990-94 3. **Teen Births** 

2.0% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care-Rate/1,000

-	—sam	ermanent Hor	Placed in P dren in Care	Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care
-30.8 (-41.5)	0.9 (8.3)	1.0 (9.8)	1.2 (12.2)	1.3 (14.2)
76 cildilge, 1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998
% change,				

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 613

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Medicaid Enrollment



<b>100%</b>	
AUC STATE	23,17
11,926	200
10.914	200

<b>10.197</b>	
COURT SHOO	
<b>11,928</b>	
<b>1998</b>	
1002	

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	-Deaths/1,000		, 0
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-891
7.2 (11.6)	6.3 (10.0)	6.2 (8.5)	-13.9

	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	25.0 (6.7)
		1995-99	. 6.0 (8.0)
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1	1990-94	5.1 (7.8)
Low Birth Weight		1985-89	4.8 (7.5)

	ω.
	2000:
	Diseases,
	eventable
<b>2000:</b> 348	Vaccine-Pr
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 348	Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: $\boldsymbol{8}$
sthma Hosp	hildren Who
-	_

#### Children of DuPage County

Positives: Low substitute care rate, low percent of births to populous county. Manufacturing is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent. Wheaton is the county seat of the second most DuPage County's child population grew 17 per- (cent, from 206,416 in 1990 to 241,411 in 2000.

Concerns: High housing costs, large class sizes.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	184,013	196,196	6.6%
Black	5,284	9,020	70.7%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	259	477	84.2%
Asian	N/A	19,449	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	43	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	13,272	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	7.078	N/A
Hispanic*	11,751	28,480	142.4%

1997-2000 98.8 (72.5) % change

32.4 (23.8)

29.7 (26.4)

**1998** 21.7 (20.7)

16.3 (13.8)

## SALIEN

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1995-99

(-26.7)

% change in rate, 1998-2000; -29.2% (-11.7%)

<b>1999</b> . <b>2000</b> 5.6 (11.1) 4.5 (9.4)
Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 11.0 (22.9)

No. of gun-related deaths: 11 Child Deaths, 1995-99

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<b>Head Start and Prek Enrollment</b>	nrollment		
Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01		PreK Wait List 2000-01
427	1,015		227
<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	oviders		-
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	215	224	221
accept subsidies	114	120	128
are accredited	28	58	34
Licensed homes	470	517	394
accept subsídies	169	212	174
are accredited	17	20	12

Class Size, 1999-2000







County

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$7,501 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 91.1% (82.6%)

## ECOMONIC

_
 (*MSA
2001
Standard,
 if-Sufficiency

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$21.38	\$11.69
Annual total	\$45,146	\$49,380
Assumes all p	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

. Minimum wage hours/we	199 /116)
Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	COUT (0770)
	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Minimum wage hours/we

sek for FMR

133 (116)	
\$891 (\$7.76)	Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 5.6 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000; \$17,463

Families	and Children	5	TANF, 1	1997 to 2	2001	
	1997		1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	1,625	1,039	448	323	193	-88.1 (-78.1)
Children	3,616		1,462	1.184	911	-74.8 (-64.6)

Median Household Income, 1997: \$62,825 (\$45,606)

듣

Grantees Children	1,625 3,616	1,039 2,680	448 1,462	323 1.184	193 911	-24
Child Support, FY 2001 Percent of child support distributed:	child Sug	7 2001 oport dist	ributed:	4-	41.7 (39.5)	
Parcent of TANE child connect dictrihuted: 15 2 (24 1)	TANF ch	ild conno	d dietribu	tod. 15	5 3 (04 1)	

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 11.9 (41.5)

Kids Bids Sids

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

Married-couple family (own child) 67.8% **Living Arrangements** for Children, 2000 Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 5.6% Single father.

(own child) 6.6%

19.2 (13.0) 18.3 (12.5) 16.6 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 1990-94 985-89 995-99

4.9% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

10.2 (-0.6)

#### Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000 (own child) 16.4% Single mother

% change,	1998-2001	-20.0 (-41.5)	
	2001	3.6 (8.3)	
	2000	3.8 (9.8)	
	1999	4.7 (12.2)	
	1998	(14.2)	

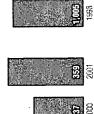
#### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 17

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 





	Ğ	200
	938	2000
	<b>CLITRICA</b>	1939
	<b>1</b>	188

8 =

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	-Deaths/1,000		-
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% 1985-
7.9 (11.6)	(10.0)	** (8.5)	Z

1998

89 to 1995-99

6 change,

I/A (-26.7)

naman elementel error va tet andidat katerrary.	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	39.7 (6.7)
Andrea de la companya		1995-99	8.8 (8.0)
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent		1990-94	6.5 (7.8)
Low Birth Weight		1985-89	6.3 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 8

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

#### Children of Coumtv Edgar

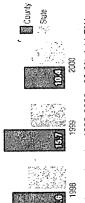
in Paris. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unem-15 percent. This eastern county has its county seat pared with 5,507 in 1990, a decrease of almost ployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent. Edgar County had 4,709 children in 2000. com-

Positives: Sharp decline in TANF caseload, increase in Kid-Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies. high number of single parents. Care enrollment.

Child population         1990         2000         Change           White         4,964         4,605         -7.29           Black         22         24         9.19           American Indian/         10         7         -30.09           Asian         N/A         8         N/I           Asian         N/A         1         N/I           Pacific Islander         N/A         1         N/I           Asian or         6         N/A         N/I           Two or more races         N/A         40         N/I           Hispanic*         28         55         96.49				
4,964 4,605 22 24 10 7 N/A 8 N/A 1 N/A 40 28 55	Child population	1990	2000	Change
22 24 10 7 N/A 8 N/A 1 N/A 40 28 55	White	4,964	4,605	-7.2%
10 7 N/A 8 N/A 1 N/A 40 N/A 40 28 55	Black	22	24	9.1%
N/A 8  N/A 1  N/A 40  N/A 40  28 55	American Indian/ Alaska Native	10	r~-	-30.0%
N/A 1 6 N/A N/A 40 28 55	Asian	N/A	∞	N/A
6 N/A N/A 40 28 55	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	<del>-</del>	N/A
N/A 40 28 55	Asian or Pacific Islander	9	N/A	N/A
28 55	Two or more races	N/A	40	N/A
	Hispanic*	28	55	96.4%

### SATE OF THE PARTY.

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -23.5% (-11.7%)

	-
1995-99	deaths.
÷	a
Deaths,	of nun-related
⋍	7
Ξ	_

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	12.8 (11.1)	11.2 (9.4)

-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



	PreK Wait List	2000-01	2	
nollment	Prek Enrollment,	2000-01	-	
Head Start and PreK Enrollment	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001.	59	

LICENSED CAMB CARE Providers	Tuviuers		
	1999	2000	2001
icensed centers	7	∞	9
accept subsidies	က	7	2
are accredited	0	0	0
icensed homes	35	47	40
accept subsidies	30	41	38
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000







County



Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.6% (82.6%)

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

Single-parent family Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**Iwo-parent family** \$7.34 \$31,019

> Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Hourly wage Annual total

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 20.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$31,089 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chil	ldren on	TANF, 1	997 to 2	듣	
	1997	1998	1999	1997 1998 1999 2000 200	2001	% change, 1997-200
	155	22	ന	2	0	-100.0 (-78.1)
Children	367	186	72	28	61	-83.4 (-64.6)

5

Child Support, FY 2001

39.1 (39.5) 13.1 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed. Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 30.2 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable



Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Other relatives 0.8% Grandparent 3,3% own child) 4.0% Single father,

13.3 (13.0) 15.7 (12.5) 14.0 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens Teen Births 1995-99 985-89 1990-94

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 5:5% (5:1%)

#### Married-couple family (own child) 74.9%

# Single mother / (own-child) 15.2%

### 12.5 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

#### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

-100.0 (72.5)	0.0 (23.8)	0.0 (26.4)	100.0 (13.8) 66.7 (20.7) 0.0 (26.4) 0.0 (23.8)	100.0 (13.8)
% change, 1997-2000	2000	1999	1998	1997

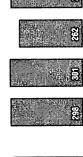
Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 8

## 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment



	8	Ŕ
	792	3000
	B	1990
	298	1998

<b>739</b>	
3000 S	
<b>1936</b>	
<b>298</b> 2	

8 300

(5)

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	tality—Deaths/1,000		
	***	1000	% ch 300±
1985-89	1990-94	66-0661	1802-081
(11.6)	(10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (

	% ch	.99 1985-89	10.2
rcent		1995-99	6.5 (8.0)
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent		1990-94	7.7 (7.8)
Low Birth Wei		1985-89	5.9 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of Edwards

## Commtv

**PreK Wait List** 

Prek Enrollment.

**lead Start and PreK Enrollment** 

Head Start Funded

Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

Albion and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemfrom 1,830 children to 1,610. The county seat is Edwards County saw a 12 percent decrease in its child population between 1990 and 2000. ployment rate in October 2001 was 3.5 percent.

**Licensed Child Care Providers** 

Concerns: Increase in substitute care rate, high child death Positives: High graduation rate, high percent of child support distributed to TANF cases.

036022

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accept subsidies icensed centers

are accredited icensed homes are accredited Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,810	1,577	-12.9%
Black	2	-	-50.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	~	0	-100.0%
Asian	N/A	=	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	F	A/N
Hispanic*	11	19	11.8%
Births, 1999: 72			

16.8

County State

133

185

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$4,881 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 92.7% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

### REFIRE

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



to 1995-99

lange,

(-26.7)

rate. 19	. 19	<b>98-2000:</b> 37.0% (-11.7%)
	93	rat
chan		%

Child Deaths, 1995-99

to 1995-99

lange,

	(5.9)	2000
>	ildren: 33.7 (2	1999
NO. UI guil-leidieu uedius. U	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 33.7 (22.9)	Lead Poisoning
	Overall	d peal

# Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.2 (17.5)

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116)

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

**Iwo-parent famity** 

Single-parent tamily

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$11.37 \$24.021

Hourly wage Annual total

\$7.50 \$31,693

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463	Median Household Income, 1997: \$30,874 (\$4)	Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001	
·	State		
		491	

Household Income, 1997: \$30,874 (\$45,606)

% (-11.7%)
1 <b>998-2000:</b> 37.0%
rate.
nge in
<i>C</i>

% change, 1997-2001 -97.7 (-78.1) -93.6 (-64.6)

<del>,</del> 6

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27

44 94

Grantees Children

1999

•		
Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	20.0 (11.1)	17.6 (9.4)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 28.7 (41.5)

38.2 (39.5) 69.4 (24.1)

Percent of TANF child support distributed:

Percent of child support distributed:

Child Support, FY 2001

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate N/A - Noi Available or Nol Applicable

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Living Arrangements or Children, 2000

Married-couple family (own child) 76.9% (own child) 14.0% Single mother? Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 2.5% fown child) 4.6% Single father,

10.2 (13.0) 11.7 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 36.0 (-0.6) 8.6 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 8.6 1990-94 10.2 1995-99 11.7 **Feen Births** 

4.0% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-48.6 (-41.5)	
	2001	1.8 (8.3)	
	2000	1.5 (9.8)	
	1999	2.7 (12.2)	
	1998	1.5 (14.2)	

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change,	1997-2000	-14.5 (72.5)	***************************************
	2000	20.0 (23.8)	
	1999	52.8 (26.4)	***************************************
	1998	32.5 (20.7)	
	1997	23.4 (13.8)	

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 40

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 







Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

Affordable Housing, 2001

Two-parent family

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$7.50

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

\$24,021

Hourly wage Annual total

<b>1.530</b>	
tkin 2000	
1,500 1396	
<b>11,388</b>	

139

172

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	-Deaths/1,000		% change,
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-89 to 1995-99
6.9 (11.6)	7.7 (10.0)	5.1 (8.5)	-26.1 (-26.7)
Low Birth Weight Babies—Perce	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent		

	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	53.5 (6.7)	
		1995-99	6.6 (8.0)	
w Birth Weight Babies—Percent	•	1990-94	5.3 (7.8)	AL 11-6-14-11-44: 0000. 40
w Birth Weight		1985-89	4.3 (7.5)	14 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 -

	0
	Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: $\boldsymbol{\theta}$
	ases,
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19	ne-P
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 19	Vacci
ons, 2	cted
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sthm	Children Who
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#### Children of Effingham

Commtv

PreK Wait List 2000-01

Prek Enrollment,

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001 the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate and infant mortalthe unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in October 2001 with an increase from 9,559 to 9,800. Effingham is Effingham County experienced little change in ( ity rate.

**Licensed Child Care Providers** 

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens and percent of low birth weight babies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,473	9,604	1.4%
Black	80	25	212.5%
American Indian/	œ.	oc C	55.6%
Asian	N/A	34	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	8	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	39	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	69	N/A
Hispanic*	62	92	53.2%
Births, 1999: 488			

County State

100

81.0

9

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

accept subsidies

Licensed centers are accredited icensed homes. are accredited Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,053 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 90.3% (82.6%)

ECOMONIC SECURITY

## BASSA

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



Median Household Income, 1997: \$37,864 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.5 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

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Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1997-2001

2007 2 5

2000

1999

1998 97

1997

28 ~

12 69

185 405

Grantees Children Child Support, FY 2001

-94.6 (-78.1) -82.5 (-64.6)

No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 14.9 (22.9)	.0 ildren: 14.9 (2	22.9)	
Lead Poisoning	1999	2000	
% w/ elevated lead level	4.8 (11.1)	2.8 (9.4)	

38.8 (39.5) 22.1 (24.1)	educed Lunc
Percent of child support distributed: 38.8 (39.5) Percent of TANF child support distributed: 22.1 (24.1)	% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunc





People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



#### **Living Arrangements** for Children, 2000

Married-couple family (own child) 72.0% (own child) 13.3% Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 5.1% (own child) 6.5% Single father .

17.0 (13.0) 17.8 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 9.4 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

5.5% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

#### 16.3 (12.6) **Teen Births**

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-72.9 (-41.5)	
	2001	1.3 (8.3)	
	2000	1.7 (9.8)	
	1999	2.5 (12.2)	
	1998	4.8 (14.2)	

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

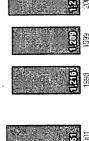
% change,	1997-2000	209.5 (72.5)	
	2000	45.5 (23.8)	
	1999	45.8 (26.4)	
	1998	28.1 (20.7)	
	1997	14.7 (13.8)	

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 24

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment



			200
		122	2006
		- 500 - 500	1999
		1,216	1998

1272 2000	
<b>112.09</b>	
<b>0.2.06</b> .	
- 1	
2000 2000	

	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	12.0 (-26.7)
		1995-99	8.4 (8.5)
-Deaths/1,000		1990-94	(10.0)
Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000		1985-89	7.5 (11.6)

	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	7.6 (6.7)
		1995-99	7.1 (8.0)
Babies—Percent		1990-94	5.8 (7.8)
ow Birth Weight Babies—Percent		1985-89	6.6 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 15

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of Fayette Commtv

The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment child population between 1990 and 2000, falling room 5,213 to 5,189. Vandalia is the county seat. Fayette County experienced little change in its rate was 7.0 percent in October 2001

Concerns: High unemployment, increase in intant mortality rate. Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,187	5,104	-1.6%
Black	<b>₹</b> †	<del>-</del>	175.0%
American Indian/	c	c	90
Alaska Native	×	ع	%n.cz-
Asian	N/A	9	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A		N/A
Asian or	!	:	
Pacific Islander	13	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	. 48	N/A
Hispanic*	21	38	81.0%

## SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -35.5% (-11.7%)

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No. ot gun-relateu ceatus: 2 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.9 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000	
% w/ elevated lead level	5.4 (11.1)	3.4 (9.4)	

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	103
rollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	185
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	34

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	Ŋ	57	5
accept subsidies	က	က	m
are accredited	•		2
Licensed homes	28	32	24
accept subsidies	23	27	22
are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000







County County High school

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.3% (82.6%)

## ECOMONIC SECURITY

Single-parent family	\$11.37	
	riy wage	

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family

Ã	83	<u>~</u>
¥11.3/	\$24,021	ssumes all parents working, data for a two-child family
ourly wage	nnual total	ssumes all parents

# Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR	29 (116)
(FMR), 2 BRs	\$385 (\$776)

<b>1997:</b> 21.0 (17.5)	, <b>2000</b> : \$17,463	
Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 21.0 (17.5)	Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463	

Median Household Income, 1997: \$30,256 (\$45,606)

	% change, 1997-2001	-95.2 (-78.1)	-84.7 (-64.6)
2001	2001	œ	26
1997 to 2	2000	12	8
TANE, 1	1999	33	118
s and Children on	1998	86	261
and Chi	1997	165	366
Families		Grantees	Children

	37.5 (39.5)	30.4 (24.1)
Child Support, FY 2001	Percent of child support distributed:	Percent of TANF child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000:  $34.1\ (41.5)$ 

Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
Cell Suppression;
Cell Suppression;
Anumbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Illinois Kids Count 2002

Living Arrangements or Children, 2000

Married-couple family (own child) 74.7% Single mother / (own child) 13.7% Other relatives 0.9% Grandparent 3,2%: own child) 4.8% Single father,

10.4 (13.0) 11.6 (12.5) 33.7 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 8.7 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94 995-99

4.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

% change, 1998-2001 -41.3 (-41.5)

2.7 (8.3)

**2000** 3.0 (9.8)

**1999** 2.2 (12.2)

4.6 (14.2)

1998

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

2001

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

### County een Births

turing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 per-

Concerns: Increase in abuse and neglect rate, increase in per-cent of births to teens.

2000 5 2000 33 33 0

08800

accept subsidies

icensed homes. are accredited

are accredited

accept subsidies

Licensed centers

Class Size, 1999-2000

PreK Wait List

PreK Enrollment,

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

नगण अभाग

Head Start Funded

Slots, FY 2001

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,546	3,572	-2.0%
Black	15	ъ ,	-40.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	ঘ	ιΩ	25.0%
Asian	N/A	12	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	56	N/A
Hispanic*	59	69	137.9%

1997-2000 86.8 (72.5) % change,

46.7 (23.8)

**1999** 52.2 (26.4)

**1998** 45.8 (20.7)

25.0 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 12

2000

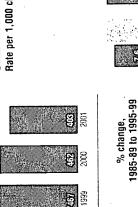
## MELINS

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000



Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 71 (116)

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$475 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

Two-parent family \$36,385

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

		ò^	1985-
***************************************			1995-99
	-Deaths/1,000	-	1990-94
	Infant Mortality-Deaths/1,000		1985-89

푲

N/A (-26.7)	% change,
(8.5)	
(10.0)	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent
(11.6)	Low Birth Weight

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: **1990-94** 5.1 (7.8) 1985-89 6.4 (7.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of Ford

Ford County's child population numbered 3,690 in 1990 and 3,674 in 2000. The county seat is Paxton and the largest industry is manufac-

Licensed Child Care Providers

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,646	3,572	-2.0%
Black	15	ъ ,	-40.0%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	ব	2	25.0%
Asian	N/A	12	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or	!	;	:
Pacific Islander	17	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	99	N/A
Hispanic*	59	69	137.9%
Rirhe 1999-176			

County groves State

18.0

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,731 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

# SILLINS, 1999:

Rate per 1,000 children

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

\$29,489 \$13.96

Hourly wage Annual total



% change in rate, 1998-2000; 53.9% (-11.7%)

•	s: 0	children: 16.3 (22.9)	4000
Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 0	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 16.3 (22.9)	

1985-89 to 1995-99

17.2 (6.7)

**1995-99** 7.5 (8.0)

	Reduced Lunch
	gible for Free and Reduced
	% of Students Eligible
300Z	10.4 (9.4)

Percent of TANF child support distributed:

Percent of child support distributed:

Child Support, FY 2001

h, 2000: 19.4 (41.5)

39.4 (39.5) 16.0 (24.1)

% change, 1997-2001

**Viedian Household Income, 1997:** \$36,681 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.9 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

-84.7 (-78.1) -77.6 (-64.6)

38 =

11

1999 29 75

46 108

72 161

Grantees Children  People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Dala were insufficient to calculate a rate

6.5 (11.1)

Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

family (own child) 67.3% Married-couple Single mother / (own child) 17.8% Other relatives 1.0% Grandparent 5.2% (own child) 5.9% Single father./

18.0 (13.0) 17.2 (12.5) 16.8 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 2.5 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1990-94 1995-99 1985-89

5.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

#### Children of Franklin Commtv

**PreK Wait List** 

PreK Enrollment,

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

**Head Start Funded** Slots, FY 2001

ty seat is Benton. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 7.0 percent. to 8,974 in 2000, about a 7 percent drop. Its coun-Franklin County experienced a slight decline in 🔇 Its child population from 9,683 children in 1990 Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment.

Licensed Child Care Providers

Concerns: High unemployment and abuse and neglect rates, increase in substitute care.

98 23 29 29 29

0 23 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

accept subsidies icensed centers

are accredited icensed homes

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,602	8,801	-8.3%
Black	.15	12	0.0%
American Indian/	;	,	
Alaska Native	27	4	-48.1%
Asian	N/A	20	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	A/N
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	34	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	11	. N/A
Hispanic*	42	103	145.2%

% change, 1997-2000

27.5 (72.5)

**2000** 28.3 (23.8)

14.6 (26.4)

**1998** 20.0 (20.7)

22.2 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 43

County states State

180

1783 1783

Class Size, 1999-2000

**1998-2001** 28.9 (-41.5)

**2001** 4.9 (8.3)

**2000** 4.0 (9.8)

**1999** 3.0 (12.2)

3.8 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

% change.

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

accept subsidies

are accredited

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,278 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 84.3% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

## ALEBOO MEDICO

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

-13.2 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 7.9 (8.5)

**1990-94** 12.6 (10.0)

**1985-89** 9.1 (11.6)

0.00

33

399

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

199

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 31.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

**1995-99** 8.7 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.5 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.9 (7.5)

<b>2000</b> ) 6.5 (9.4)	<b>1999</b> 5.6 (11.1	Lead Poisoning 1999 2000 % w/ elevated lead level 5.6 (11.1) 6.5 (9.4)	sases, 2000: 0	reventable Disc	Astnma Hospitalizations, 2000: 13 Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0	Astnma Hospital Children Who Co
	1999	Lead Poisoning			Izations, zoou: 13	Astnma Hospital
0 (22.3)	naren: 22.	Overail rate per 10,000 children, 22.0 (22.3)				
(0.66) 8	U itdran: 22	No. of gun-related deaths: U	47.5 (6.7)	8.7 (8.0)	6.5 (7.8)	5.9 (7.5)
			CC-CCC O CO-COC	66-066-	122024	80-008

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 40.0 (41.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed:

#### % change, 1997-2001 Median Household Income, 1997: \$25,665 (\$45,606) 40.4 (39.5) 29.4 (24.1) Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 28.2 (17.5) 2001 32 Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 49 274 274 **999** 133 408 Percent of child support distributed: 285 \$395 (\$776) Child Support, FY 2001 566 1,185 Grantees Children County State

-94.3 (-78.1) -79.4 (-64.6)

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

Affordable Housing, 2001

wo-parent family

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$12.13

Hourly wage Annual total

\$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ') Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Married **Living Arrangements** for Children, 2000 Other relatives 1.0% Grandpareni 5.1% ~ own child) 5.8% Single rather .\*

Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 

1995-99 15.4 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 15.5 (13.0) 1985-89 990-94

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 6.3% (5.1%)

#### couple tanilly (own child) (own child) 15.5% Single mother,

18.5 (-0.6)

#### County Fulton

Fulton County saw a 9.6 percent decrease in its child population between 1990 and 2000, from 9,304 to 8,415. The county seat is Lewiston and the largest industry is health care and social assistance. The	een 1990 a county seat health carr	decrease in its and 2000, from its Lewiston as and social as	and Salstance. The
unempioyment rate in October 2001 was 6.2 percent.  Positives: High percent of child support distributed, increase	l October 20 nt of child s	JUT WAS 6.2 PR upport distribi	ercent. uted, increase
in permanency placement.	nent.		
Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens.	percent of	births to tean	vi
Child population	1990	. 2000	Change
White	9,202	8,138	-11.0%
Black	33	49	25.6%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	20	22	10.0%
Asian	N/A	56	N/A
Native Hawaiian/			
Pacific Islander	N/A	က	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	33	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	96	N/A
Hispanic*	. 48	117	143.8%
Diaho 4000, 404			

47.6 (-41.5) % change, 1998-2001

5.5 (8.3)

**2000** 8.0 (9.8)

**1999** 10.0 (12.2)

10.5 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

Class Size, 1999-2000

## STATE OF

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment



% change in rate, 1998-2000; -14.4% (-11.7%)

% change, 1997-2001

-93.0 (-78.1) -85.3 (-64.6)

26 115

27

56 175

177 413

369 783

Grantees Children

% w/ elevated lead level 11.0 (11.1)	seases, 2000: 0	Preventable Dis	Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0	Children Who Co
Lead Poisoning 1999	A pro-cent of the second secon		Asumina nuspinanizationis, 2000.	Asumia nuspitai
Overall rate per 10,000 cililatest. 19.1 (E.			rations 2000-11	Acthma Ucenital
No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate ner 10 000 children: 19 1 (22	24.5 (6.7)	6.6 (8.0)	6.4 (7.8)	5.3 (7.5)
Child Deaths, 1995-99	70 Citalitys, 1985-89 to 1995-99	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89
	% change			•

|--|

Children of

Start and PreK Enrollment

ad Start Funded tots, FY 2001

PreK Wait List 2000-01

PreK Enrollment,

Licensed Child Care Providers

40000

accept subsidies

accept subsidies

Licensed centers are accredited icensed homes. are accredited

Child population	1990	. 2000	Change
White	9,202	8,188	-11.0%
Black	36	49	25.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	50	22	10.0%
Asian	N/A	56	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	ო	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	33	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	96	N/A
-lispanic*	48	117	143.8%

% change, 1997-2000 66.7 (72.5)

**2000** 37.5 (23.8)

31.0 (26.4)

**1998** 24.8 (20.7)

22.5 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 29

County recess. State

**EB**5

2003

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,326 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 61 (116)

**Two-parent family** 

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$8.22

4ssumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

\$27.653 \$13.09

Hourly wage Annual total



% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 5.8 (8.5)

**1990-94** 4.7 (10.0)

**1985-89** 8.5 (11.6)

nfant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

93

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

2,050

Median Household Income, 1997: \$30,723 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 20.0 (17.5)

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

Affordable Housing, 2001

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

22.9)	<b>2000</b> 14.8 (9.4)
ildren: 19.1 (2	<b>1999</b> 11.0 (11.1)
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 19.1 (22.9)	Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 36.8 (41.5)

Percent of child support distributed: 57.4 (39.5) Percent of TANF child support distributed: 18.7 (24.1)

Child Support, FY 2001



People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
 Cell Suppression;
 Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

(C) (C) (C)

C/3 C/3

g- **---|** 

iving Arrangements. for Children, 2000

farried-couple family (own child) 70,7% Single mather : 1 (own child) 17.3% Other relatives 1.3% Grandparent 5.7%-(own child) 4.1% Single father./

.5 (12.6) 16.6 (12.5) 20.5 (13.0) -5.4(-0.6)Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

4.9% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 4.999:

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	166.7 (-41.5)
	2001	5.6 (8.3)
	2000	2.1 (9.8)
	1999	2.1 (14.2) 2.8 (12.2) 2.1 (9.8)
	1998	2.1 (14.2)

#### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

1007	1008	1000	2000	1007.2001
3	1	2	7000	177 7000
66.7 (13.8)	66 7 (20 7)	40 0 (26 4)	12.5 (23.8)	-813 (725)
(200.)		(	(0:00)	6

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 13

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment



11 4	30G
485	2000
<b>[</b> ]	1999
	1593

1/4/2	Deaths/1,000
בווינו	 -Deaths
n n n	 Mortality-
1330	Infant IV

83

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of Gallatin County

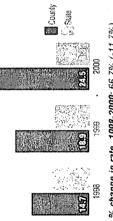
Positives: High percent of child support distributed to TANF from 1,638 to 1,431. The county's largest industry is mining. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent cline in its child population from 1990 to 2000 Shawneetown, experienced a 12.6 percent de-Gallatin County, with the county seat of cases.

Concerns: Increases in substitute care rate and abuse and reglect rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,618	1,398	-13.6%
Black	. 10	<u>.</u> ن	-70.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	ശ	16	220.0%
Asian	N/A	2	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	m	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	7	N/A
Hispanic*	رئ	18	260.0%
Births, 1999: 64			

### SALE AND

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 66.7% (-11.7%)

#### No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Child Deaths, 1995-99

-11.9(6.7)

**1995-99** 5.9 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.3 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.7 (7.5)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 24.8 (22.9)

HARA MANAMAHAN MANAMAHAN INDINNA MAMAMAHAN MANAMAHAN MAN			9
Lead Poisoning	1999	2000	
% w/ elevated lead level	6.7 (11.1)	3.4 (9.4)	%

#### 10114701111

## **lead Start and PreK Enrollment**

Prek Wait List	2000-01	7
PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	33
Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	34

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	0	0	0
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	က	4	4
accept subsidies	(T)	4	က
are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000







County County

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,529 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 90.4% (82.6%)

## 

5	5
) U	3
Pac	į
Cton	
2	5
firi	
3	2

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$12.13	\$7.81
Annual total	\$25,620	\$33,005
Assumes all paren	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

## Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

### Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 29.6 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17.463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$26.278 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chil	ldren on	TANF,	1997 to 2	<u> </u>	
	1997	1997 1998	1999	1999 2000 200	2001	% change, 1997-2
Grantees	112	45	<del>1</del> 5		-	-99.1 (-78.1)
	216	122	27	19	9	-92.6 (-64.6)

2007

### Child Support, FY 2001

36.3 (39.5) 41.8 (24.1) reent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 43.4 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
(\*) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

در در 3

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

Married-couple lamily (own child) 71.6% (own child) 12.9% Single mother. Other relatives 1.4% Grandparent 5.5% own child) 6.0% Single father.

-12.6 (-0.6) 14.7 (12.5) 16.9 (12.6) 15.6 (13.0) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens Teen Births 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

4.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

Concerns: High child death rate.

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-10.2 (-41.5)	
	2001	5.3 (8.3)	
	2000	4.5 (9.8)	
•	1999	4.8 (12.2)	
	1998	5.9 (14.2)	

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

3.8) 66.7 (72.5)
20.0 (23.8)
18.2 (26.4)
33.3 (20.7)
12.0 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 15

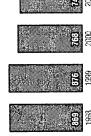
## 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001 KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 







1	8
	2000
	<b>976</b> 1999
	969 1993

**8** 8

**83** 585

& 5

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	-Deaths/1,000		, o
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	76 Cildings, 1985-89
11.7 (11.6)	(10.0)	(8.5)	N/A (-26.7)
Low Birth Weight	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent		

1 <b>990-94</b> 6.9 (7.8)	s, 2000:
1985-89 6.2 (7.5) 6	Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:
6.2	Asthma

1985-89 to 1995-99

8.1 (6.7)

**1995-99** 6.7 (8.0)

% change.

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of County Greene

county seal in Carrollton. Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.5 percent. Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, decrease in per-Greene County had 3,764 children in 2000. Compared with 4,059 in 1990, a decrease of more than 7 percent. This western county has its cent of births to teens.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,019	3,684	-8.3%
Black	တ	6	0.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2	σ	-57.1%
Asian	N/A		N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	∞	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	43	N/A
Hispanic*	12	30	150.0%

## SALFER

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 6.4% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99 No. of gun-related deaths: 1 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 33.4 (22.9)	ng 1999 21 lead level 23.1 (11.1) 13.7
<b>Child Deaths, 1995-99</b> No. of gun-related deaths: Overall rate per 10,000 chi	Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level

13.7 (9.4) 23.1 (11.1) Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
 Cell Suppression;
 Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

### 

PreK Wait List 2000-01 PreK Enrollment, lead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001 57

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### Class Size, 1999-2000









County reserve State



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,301 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.4% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECURIFY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Single-parent family

Two-parent family

.55 .891

Hourly wage	\$11.47		\$7
	\$24,218		\$31
Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	data for a two-	child family	

Affordable Housing, 2001

	Minimum wage hours/week for F	59 (116)
ì	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$395 (\$776)

Z.

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 20.6 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

<b>1997:</b> \$29,129 (\$45,606)	NF, 1997 to 2001
Median Household Income, 1997: \$29,129 (\$45,606)	Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	% change, 1997-2001	-96.7 (-78.1)	-86.4 (-64.6)
	5		0
7 01 /66	2000	4	23
AMT, 1	1999	24	110
dren on	1998	85	235
and Chi	1997	121	295
Families	1997 1998 1999 2000 20	Grantees	Children

### Child Support, FY 2001

38.2 (39.5) 39.4 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 35.2 (41.5)



#### iving Arrangements. or Children, 2000

Married-couple family (own child) 75.4% (own child) 12.6% Single mother, Other relatives 0.9% Srandparent 4.3% (own child) 4.8% Single father >

10.9 (12.5) 11.4 (13.0) 12.0 (-0.6) 9.8 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 9. 1990-94 11 **Feen Births** 1995-99

3.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-35.3 (-41.5)	
	2001	1.1 (8.3)	***************************************
	2000	1.6 (9.8)	
	1999	1.9 (12.2)	***************************************
	1998	1.7 (14.2)	

#### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

		***************************************		
20.0 (72.5)	30.0 (23.8)	18.2 (26.4)	5.9 (20.7)	25.0 (13.8)
1997-2000	2000	1999.	1998	1997
% cnange,				

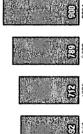
Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 21

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 





<b>6</b>
789 2000
712 1999
<b>E</b> 88

<u>88</u>	
1888	***************************************
ā	Deaths/1,000
2000	-Death
1999	Mortality

Infant

86

83

7.0 change, 1995-99 1985-89 to 1995-99 9.6 (8.5) 7.9 (-26.7)		% change, 1995-99 1985-89 to 1995-99
<b>1990-94</b> 4.8 (10.0)	Babies—Percent	1990-94
<b>1985-89</b> 8.9 (11.6)	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1985-89

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 20

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of Grundy County

ties is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in Oc-8,936 in 1990 to 9,984 in 2000, an increase of almost 12 percent. Morris is the county seat, utili-Grundy County grew from a child population of tober 2001 was 4.1 percent.

Concerns: Low percentage of child support distributed to Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, low abuse and ANF recipients. neglect rate.

Child population	.1990	2000	Change
White	8,772	9,569	9.1%
Black	œ	24	200.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	13	. 24	84.6%
Asian	N/A	28	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	39	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	155	N/A
Hispanic*	284	647	127.8%
Births, 1999: 503			

### Schann

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 2.3% (-11.7%)

ld.Deaths, 1995-99	lo. of gun-related deaths: 0	rall rate per 10,000 children: 11.0 (22.9)
Child D	No. of g	Overall I

33.3 (6.7)

**1995-99** 6.0 (8.0)

**1990-94** 4.4 (7.8)

**1985-89** 4.5 (7.5)

1999 2000	4.1 (11.1) 3.6 (9.4)
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

	Prek Wait List	2000-01	45
rollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	100
<b>Head Start and Prek Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	34

LICENSED UNITO CATE Providers	roviders		
	1999	2000	200
Licensed centers	10	=	Ξ
accept subsidies	2	2	9
are accredited	0	0	-
Licensed homes	20	22	. 17
accept subsidies	13	15	-
are accredited	0	-	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000













County comma State

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 90.8% (82.6%)

#### Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) ECONOMIC SECURITY

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$16.55	\$9.75
Annual total	\$34,951	. \$41,195
Assumes all parer.	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	ĬĮ.

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 96 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 7.8 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

5,606)		
255 (\$4)		, ,
7: \$50.2		
e, 199		
ПСОП	-	
Median Household Income, 1997: \$50,255 (\$45,606)		: : :
Median		:

Families	and Chil	dren on	TANF, 1	997 to 2	<u>e</u>		
	1997	1997 1998 1999 2000 200	1999	2000	2001	% change,	1997-20
	124	21	6	ထ	ထ	-93.5 (-	-78.1)
Children	252	124	55	36	45	-82.1 (-64.6)	-64.6)

들

Child Support, FY 2001

39.8 (39.5) 0.7 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 12.1 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable -- Cell Suppression; " Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ') Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Other relatives 1.3%

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Other 2.2% Married-couple family (own child) 74.4% Single mother/ (own child) 12.0% Grandparent 4.8% Single father. (own child) 5.2%

Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 

13.3 (12.5) 14.5 (13.0) 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

1.4% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

-12.2 (-0.6)

#### 4 Children Ham Comi

	3	=	Ξ		2	5	-		<b>***</b>   1	α
	is is a	001. n.		Change	-1.2%	1,100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<u>~</u>	change in its and 2000. with McLeansbor	in October 2 who gave birtl	neglect rate.	2000	2,011	. 24	ల	-	0	
em oj	erienced little ween 1990 a 343 to 2,069.	s 5.0 percent ent of teens v	n abuse and	1990	2,035	2	0	N/A	N/A	
Children of Hamilton	Hamilton County experienced little change in its child population between 1990 and 2000, with an increase from 2.043 to 2.069. McLeansboro is the county east the largest industry is trail trade and the un-	employment rate was 5.0 percent in October 2001.  Positives: Low percent of teens who gave birth.	Concerns: Increase in abuse and neglect rate.	Child population	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Aring

1998-2001 8.3 (-41.5)

> 4.4 (8.3) 2001

**2000** 1.9 (9.8)

**1999**. 3.4 (12.2)

4.8 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change, 1997-2000 42.0 (72.5)

**2000** 8.3 (23.8)

25.0 (26.4)

**1998** 36.4 (20.7)

14.3 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 9

#### SARENY Births, 1999: 93

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment





1985-89 to 1995-99

1995-99 \*\* (8.5)

**1990-94** 

**1985-89** 

infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

8

8

% change in rate, 1998-2000; 141.5% (-11.7%)

	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 28.6 (22.9)	ldren: 28.6 (2	(6.7
Asthma Hospitalizations, ZUUU:	Lead Poisoning	1999	20
Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0	% w/ elevated lead level 13.3 (11.1) 13.0 (	13.3 (11.1)	13.0

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

1995-99 8.2 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.0 (7.8)

1985-89

7.6 (7.5)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

7.9 (6.7)

吕

13.0 (9.4) % w/ elevated lead level People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

 Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures N/A - Noi Available or Not Applicable

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PreK Enrollment, ead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded

Slots, FY 2001

PreK Wait List 2000-01

800880 censed Child Care Providers accept subsidies accept subsidies censed centers are accredited censed homes are accredited

#### ass Size, 1999-2000







County

er-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,895 (\$7,146)

# Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 78.6% (82.6%)

N/A 127.8%

N/A 155 647

N/A 284

wo or more races

-lispanic\*

Pacific Islander

Asian or

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

ECONOMIC SECURITY

(wo-parent family Single-parent family \$12.13 Hourly wage Annual total

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116) Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 21.9 (17.5)

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

Affordable Housing, 2001

Median Household Income, 1997: \$27,994 (\$45,606) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

% change, 1997-2001 -96.2 (-78.1) -79.8 (-64.6) 37 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 **2000** 10 52 21 36 78 183 Grantees Children

31.3 (39.5) 24.6 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 32.5 (41.5)



Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

Manied-couple family (own child) 76.8% (own child) 11.8% Single mother Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 3.3% own child) 4.3%. Single lather ..

11.0 (13.0) 10.9 (12.5) 11.0 (12.6) 0.9(-0.6)Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens 1990-94 985-89 1995-99

Hancock County saw a 10 percent decrease in

3.3% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: recipients.

% change, 1998-2001

3.8 (-41.5)

**2001** 5.1 (8.3)

**2000** 4.9 (9.8)

6.1 (12.2)

5.3 (14.2)

1998

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

#### Children of Hancock Commtv **Feen Births**

Concerns: Low percent of child support distributed to TANF its child population between 1990 and 2000. The from 5,486 children to 4,950 children. The county was seal is Carthage and the largest industry is manufacturing. Positives: High graduation rate, decrease in percent of births The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 5.6 percent. ic teens.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,449	4,846	-11.1%
Black	12	\$2	50.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	თ	ţ	. 44.4%
Asian	N/A	12	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	<del></del>	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	य	N/A
Hispanic*	18	42	133.3%
Births, 1999; 218		***************************************	

30.3 (72.5)

16.1 (23.8)

**1999** 45.9 (26.4)

**1998** 25.0 (20.7)

23.1 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 10

1997-2000

% change,





**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

1197,611

Aate per 1,000 children



N/A (-26.7)

**1995-99** 

\*\* (10.0)

12.7 (11.6)

1985-89

990-94

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

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88

nfant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

Θ

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -1.5% (-11.7%)

Lead Poisoning 1999 Zu % w/ elevated lead level 15.9 (11.1) 13.7	eases, 2000: 1	Preventable Dis	acted Vaccine	Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1
Lead Poisoning 1999 20			ions, 2000: 7	Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 7
No. of gun-related deaths: 5  Overall rate per 10,000 children: 25.3 (22.9)	18.4 (6.7)	5.8 (8.0)	4.9 (7.8)	4.9 (7.5)
	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

PreK Wait List 2000-01 PreK Enrollment, Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001 30

	2000	6	S	0	71	. 65	are accredited 0 0 0 0
Licensed Child Care Providers	666L	icensed centers 8	accept subsidies 4	are accredited 0	icensed homes 61	accept subsidies 52	are accredited 0

Class Size, 1999-2000







County rt. rt. State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,299 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 92.0% (82.6%)

# FEORIORIC SECURITY

elf-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**fwo-parent** family

\$7.55

4ssumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$24,218 Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.4 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$35,162 (\$45,606)

% change, 1997-2001 -95.0 (-78.1) -78.1 (-64.6) 7 29 amilies and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 **2000** 18 75 32 60 162 140 292 Grantees Children

30.8 (39.5) 6.6 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 30.1 (41.5)

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

 $\Im$ 

Married-couple lamily Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Single-mother / (own child) 14.2% Other relatives 1.1%: Grandparent 5,4%<sup>-</sup> (own child) 3.3% Single father.

17.6 (13.0) 21.6 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -5.3(-0.6)Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 22.8 1990-94 17.6 1995-99 21.6 een Births

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

(own child) 73.9%

5.9% (5.1%)

#### Commtv Hardin

Positives: Decrease in percent of low birth weight babies, low county. The largest industry is health care and social assistance and unemployment in October 2001 was 4.7 percent. town is the county seat of the second-smallest The child population in Hardin County dropped ( from 1,231 in 1990 to 979 in 2000. Elizabethchild death rate.

Concerns: High percent of births to teens, low percent of shild support distributed.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,214	946	-22.1%
Black	-	က	700.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	rD	0	-100.0%
Asian	N/A	10	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	23	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	12	N/A
Hispanic*	10	12	20.0%

% change, 1997-2000 33.3 (72.5)

20.0 (23.8)

0.0 (26.4)

**1998** 50.0 (20.7)

30.0 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 5

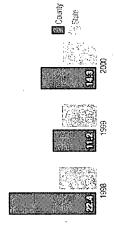
### SALENY

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



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91

93

25

nfant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -36.2% (-11.7%)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:	 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 8.4 (22.9)	idren: 8.4 (2)	2.9)
Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0	% w/ elevated lead level 8.1 (11.1) 22.6 (9.4)	8.1 (11.1)	22.6 (9.4)

No. of gun-related deaths: 1 Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

-50.5 (6.7)

**1995-99** 4.5 (8.0)

**1990-94** 3.3 (7.8)

**1985-89** 9.1 (7.5)

1985-89 to 1995-99

1995-99 \*\* (8.5)

1990-94 \*\* (10.0)

**1985-89** 

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

% change,

Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total 4

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable - Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to catculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

## 

Children of

## **lead Start and PreK Enroilment**

**PreK Wait List** 2000-01 PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers		
	1999	2000	200
Licensed centers	<b></b>		<b></b>
accept subsidies	0	0	
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	2	က	က
accept subsidies	2	w	2
are accredited	0	0	0

=

### Class Size, 1999-2000

32.8 (-41.5)

**2001** 4.1 (8.3)

5.1 (9.8)

2.0 (12.2)

6.1 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

% change. 1998-2001

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000









County

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$7,580 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.8% (82.6%)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$12.13	\$7.81
Annual total	\$25,620	\$33,005
Assumes all p	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

## Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Minimum wage hours/week for FMR \$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 28.5 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 **Median Household Income, 1997:** \$24,285 (\$45,606)

Families :	and Chi	ldren on	TANF, 1	997 to 2	<del>1</del> 8	
1997 1998 1999 2000 20	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	28	5	က	<del></del>		-98.3 (-78.1)
Children	130	47	Ξ	9	Ξ	-91.5 (-64.6)

5

Child Support, FY 2001

26.8 (39.5) 0.0 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 49.4 (41.5)



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#### 65

## **Illinois Kids Count 2002**

اما الما الما

iving Arrangements. or Children, 2000 Other relatives 0.3% Single father. . . (own child) 6.0% Grandparent 4.9%-

12.7 (13.0) 15.2 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1990-94 985-89 995-99

3.6% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

Married-couple family (own child) 73.6% /

Single mather? (own child) 12.0%

**2001** 4.2 (8.3)

**2000** 3.7 (9.8)

**1999** 4.2 (12.2)

4.7 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

#### Children of Henderson County



Positives: Decrease in low birth weight babies, incr permanency placement rate.

m m	EDUCATION			
湿	Head Start and Prek Enrollment	rollment Prof Errollmont		Drow World Lich
型	Stots, FY 2001	2000-01		2000-01
	17	. 59		21
	Licensed Child Care Providers	oviders		
e unem-		1999	2000	2001
	Licensed centers		-	7
rease in	accept subsidies	<b>,</b>		<b>Y</b>
	are accredited	0	0	0
	Licensed homes	10	12	∞
	accept subsidies	ග	ග	80
ange	are accredited	0	0	0



Class Size, 1999-2000





County County

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000; \$5,989 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 81.1% (82.6%)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Single-parent family \$12.25 Hourly wage Annual tota

**Ewo-parent family** 

\$33,198 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.5 (17.5) \$395 (\$776)

Median Household Income, 1997: \$33,363 (\$45,606)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

% change, 1997-2001 -88.1 (-78.1) -75.0 (-64.6) ထ ಜ္တ Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 2000 ∞ <del>6</del> 1999 17 34 67 152 Grantees Children

44.5 (39.5) 30.4 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed; Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 34.5 (41.5)

## 10.3 (12.6)

47.4 (-0.6)

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Concerns: increase in percent of pirties to teems.		
ems:		
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		THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN		
% change,	Child population	1990	2000	Change
1998-2001	White	2,046	1,854	-9.4%
-10.6 (-41.5)	Black	9	15	150.0%
	American Indian/			
	Alaska Native		2	-84.6%
	Asian	N/A	ເນ	N/A
% change, 1997-2000	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
1/4./ (/2.5)	Asian or			
	Pacific Islander		N/A	N/A
	Two or more races	N/A	21	N/A
	Hispanic*	20	24	20.0%
	***************************************			

25.0 (23.8)

27.3 (26.4)

**1998** 20.0 (20.7)

9.1 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 7

2000

Births, 1999: 75

## SALEEN

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 

(10.0)

**1985-89** 

1990-94

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

% change, N/A (-26.7)

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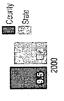
533

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

8

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90	2000	

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 13.1% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.2 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: 1 Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 5.6 (8.0)

**1990-94** 4.6 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.8 (7.5)

% change,

10.8 (9.4) 9.6 (11.1) % w/ elevated lead level Lead Poisoning

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
 Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

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E spil

iving Arrangements. or Children, 2000 Alher relatives 0.8% Single mother. Grandparent 3.9%7 own child) 4.7% Single fathor.

1990-94 12.2 (13.0) 1995-99 11.6 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -6.0(-0.6)Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94

3.4% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

### Married-couple family (own child) 74.6% (own child; 13.8%

#### 12.4 (12.6) **Teen Births**

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

		:		
-22.2 (-41.5)	3.5 (8.3)	4.6 (9.8)	4.0 (12.2)	(14.2)
1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	866
% change,				

#### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

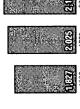
14.5 (13.8) 23.3 (20.7)
-------------------------

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 23

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001 KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 







	 2	1``
	2,148	2000
	SUR	1999
	1,627	1998

2001
<b>2,748</b> 2000
24025 1999
1 <b>,627</b> 1998

933

IIIL MOTLAIILY—	Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000		
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985
8.0 (11.6)	5.6 (10.0)	6.3 (8.5)	•

	99 191 0)
int	<b>1995-99</b> 6.2 (8.0)
3abies—Perce	<b>1990-94</b> 5.5 (7.8)
Low Birth Weight B	<b>1985-89</b> 4.7 (7.5)

85-89 to 1995-99

% change, 31.9 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 30

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

#### Children of County Henry

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate and percent of seat is Cambridge and the largest industry is manufacturing The unempicyment rate in October 2001 was 4.7 percent. 13.755 children to 12.908 children. The county Henry County saw a 6 percent decrease in its Cohild population between 1990 and 2000, from births to teens.

Concerns: High percent of low birth weight babies.

Ohild nombotion	4000	nanc	Change
cuin population	330	กลกร	Clidinge
White	13,286	12,088	-9.0%
Black	264	214	-18.9%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	=	12	9.1%
Asian	N/A	42	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	4	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	2	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	581	N/A
Hispanic*	349	647	85.4%
Births, 1999: 602			

### NE 51.75

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



5-89 to 1995-99

% change,

21.3 (-26.7)

County

State

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -32.3% (-11.7%)

	s: 3 hildren: 17.8 (22	
Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 3 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.8 (22	

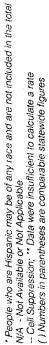
6

12.9 (9.4)	
20.5 (11.1)	
lead level	
w/ elevated	
%	

2000

1999

Lead Poisoning





,	PreK Wait List	2000-01	47
rollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	312
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	102

Licensed Child Care Providers	Providers		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	<b>&amp;</b>	10	우
accept subsidies	Ð	5	4
are accredited	0	0	<del></del>
Licensed homes	29	83	76
accept subsidies	42	49	55
are accredited			0

### Class Size, 1999-2000







County State











Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,292 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.4% (82.6%)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) Single-parent family

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$12.93	\$8.17
Annual total	\$27,306	\$34,507
Assumes all p	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	ily

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 75 (116) \$502 (\$776)

<b>1997:</b> 12.7 (17.5)	<b>2000</b> : \$17,463
Poverty,	d for a Family of 4, 20
t of Children in I	hresholu
Percent	Poverty 7

(\$45,606)
\$38.644
, 1997:
Income
Household
edian

Families a	and Chil	dren on	TANF,	1997 to	2001	
	1997	1997 1998	1999		2001	% change, 1997-28
Grantees	348	192	63	75	23	-83.6 (-78.1)
Children	792	528	318		240	-69.7 (-64.6)

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FY 20
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46.1 (39.5) 25.4 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.5 (41.5)



Married-couple family Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Single mather / \ (own child) 13.2% Other relatives 1.1% Grandparent 4,7%7 (own child) 4.9% Single father /

1995-99 13.6 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 12.9 (13.0) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 10.3 1990-94 12.9 1955-99 13.6 een Births

4.8% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

(own child) 73.0%

# 32.8 (-0.6)

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-27.5 (-41.5)	
	2001	2.9 (8.3)	
	2000	4.1 (9.8)	
	1999	3.9 (12.2)	
	1998	4.0 (14.2)	

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change,	1997-2000	138.1 (72.5)
	2000	46.2 (23.8)
	1999	12.8 (26.4)
	1998	21.6 (20.7)
	1997	19.4 (13.8)

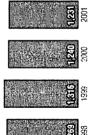
# Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 26

fealth Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 





<b>1,240</b>	
<b>1,316</b> 1999	
<b>11,269</b> 1998	

1002

133

	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	-27.1 (-26.7)	Lan. Bill Will Dalia Dalia
	1995-99	6.2 (8.5)	
-Deaths/1,000	1990-94	8.6 (10.0)	Com Dist Mainta Daling Danies
Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	1985-89	8.5 (11.6)	I am Diate Maint

) <b>11</b>	<b>1995-99</b> 6.6 (8.0)
Babies—Percent	<b>1990-94</b> 5.9 (7.8)
Low Birth Weight Babies-Percent	<b>1985-89</b> 6.2 (7.5)

1985-89 to 1995-99

6.5 (6.7)

% change,

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1 Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 18

#### Children of Iroquois Commtv

the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in October 2001. Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate, increase in Kid-Care enrollment. slight decrease from 7,971 to 7,959. Watseka is froquois County experienced little change in ၃ child population between 1990 and 2000, with a Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	7,716	7,428	-3.7%
Black	53	104	96.2%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	17	T.	-11.8%
Asian	N/A	34	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	-	N/A
Asian or		-	
Pacific Islander	19	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	118	N/A
Hispanic*	262	545	%9.98

### SAFER

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



8

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -27.6% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 0	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 14.6 (22.9)
Child De	No. of gu	Overall ra

2000	3.8 (9.4)
1999	6.0 (11.1)
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

Head Start and Prek Enrollment	rollment	in the state of th
neau Stan Fundeu	Pren Enrollment,	FIER WAII LIST
SIDIS, FT ZUUI	10-0007	10-000Z
25	977	03

Licensed Child Care Providers	Providers		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	7	<b>∞</b>	~
accept subsidies	2	ß	5
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	64	89	7.1
accept subsidies	37	41	43
are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000







County Courty State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,569 (\$7,146)

**Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 87.2% (82.6%)

## GEQUEUR

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

S S	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
fourly wage	\$12.58	\$7.99
Annual total	\$26,567	\$33,742
Assumes all parents wo	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

## Affordable Housing, 2001

	s Minimum wage hours/week for I	59 (116)
Tione nearly too.	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$395 (\$776)

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### Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 15.2 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$34,287 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	s and Children on T	TANF.	1997 to 2	5	
4.	1997	1998	1999	1999 2000 2001		% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	186	86	, 43	56		-80.1 (-78.1)
Children	454		172	122		-69.8 (-64.6)

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# % of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.9 (41.5)

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression: " Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

(bwn child) 61.9% Manied-couple family (own child) 23.1% Single mother Other relatives 1.2% Grandparent 4.1% Single father > (own child) 4.9%

Percent of all births to teens Teen Births

12.7 (13.0) 13.7 (12.5) 11.9 (12.6)

2.8% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

15.3 (-0.6)

#### Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1990-94 985-89 1995-99

)	***************************************	Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,

7.2 (-41.3)	4.3 (o.3)	Permanent Hor	5.7 (12.2) Placed in 1	Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—
-2.2 (-41.5)	4.5 (8.3)	5.1 (9.8)	5.7 (12.2)	4.6 (14.2)
1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998

	% change,	1997-2000	10.2 (72.5)
		2000	34.5 (23.8)
		1999	26.2 (26.4)
dren in Care		1998	21.2 (20.7)
Percent of Children in Care		1997	31.3 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 40

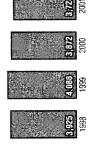
## 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 





1999	
1698	
	Deaths/1,000
1999 2000	Ţ
1996 19	Infant Mortalit
	三

			Com Dist Water
22.5 (-26.7)	10.9 (8.5)	9.5 (10.0)	8.9 (11.6)
1985-89 to 1995-99	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89
% change,			

	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	48.2 (6.7)
		1995-99	8.3 (8.0)
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent		1990-94	7.0 (7.8)
Low Birth Weight Babies—P		1985-89	5.6 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 20

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

142

#### Children of Jackson County

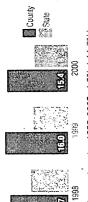
child population between 1990 and 2000, falling from 11,600 to 11,505. Murphysboro is the country seat. The largest industry is retail trade and the unemploychange ment rate was 2.9 percent in October 2001 Jackson County experienced little

Positives: Low unemployment, low percent of teens who Concerns: Increase in low birth weight babies, high and increasing infant mortality rate gave birth.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,345	8,416	-9.9%
Black	1,817	2,184	20.2%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	ť	53	253.3%
Asian	N/A	268	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A		N/A
Asian or		;	:
Pacific Islander	313	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	394	N/A
Hispanic*	282	381	35.1%
Diate 1888 705			

### SAGEN

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



	1998-2000: 4.8% (-11.7%)
-	change in rate.

# ####################################	g 1999 2000	ad level 6.1 (11.1) 4.1 (9.4)	
	Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level	

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable - Cell Suppression; \* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	305
inrollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	774
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	205

icensed Child Care Providers         1999         2000           1999         2000         23         23           accept subsidies         20         20         20           are accredited         2         0         0           icensed homes         35         44           accept subsidies         25         33           accept subsidies         25         33	2001 23 19 1 1 34 27
are accreuisa	>

### Class Size, 1999-2000







County State





Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,201 (\$7,146)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

**Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 85.3% (82.6%)

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$26.133 \$12.37 Hourly wage Annual total

\$33,392

#### Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 28.3 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

63 (116)

\$421 (\$776)

	(\$45,606)
***************************************	<b>1997:</b> \$27,109 (\$45,606)
	Median Household Income,

	%		3 -76.7 (-64.6)	
, 2001		148		
1997 to	1999 2000	226	723	
TANF,	1999	482	1,219	
ldren on	1998	831	1,806	
and Chi	1997	1,016	2,112	
Families	1997, 1998	Grantees	Children	

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 42.4 (41.5)

34.2 (39.5) 18.3 (24.1)



Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999; Married-couple family (own child) 80.1% jown child) 10.8% Single mother. Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 2.7%own child) 4.3% Single father.

2.1 (12.6) 12.6 (13.0) 10.4 (12.5) 14.2 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1990-94 1985-89 1995-99

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

		. Of the same	Comment to the comment of the commen	01:17
-44.7 (-41.5)	4.2 (8.3)	5.7 (9.8)	5.3 (12.2)	.6 (14.2)
1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998
% change,				

**2000** 38.9 (23.8) Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— 11.8 (26.4) Percent of Children in Care **1998** 20.0 (20.7) 4.8 (13.8)

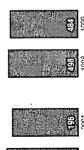
Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 8

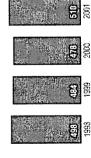
# 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Medicaid Enrollment





<b>47.6</b>	
1999	
<b>, 193</b>	
1196 2001	
<b>Z18</b> 2000	

83

	% change,	
	1995-99	** (8.5)
-Deaths/1,000	1990-94	15.2 (10.0)
Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	1985-89	., (11.6)

**1990-94** 5.2 (7.8) **1985-89** 4.3 (7.5) Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

### Children of County Jasper

and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemploy Jasper County saw a 12.6 percent decrease in Crist child population between 1990 and 2000. Irom 2,998 to 2,620. The county seat is Newton

Positives: Sharp decline in TANF caseload, decrease in perment rate in October 2001 was 8.3 percent. cent of births to teens.

2.7% (5.1%)

Concerns: High unemployment, increase in percent of low

birth weight babies.

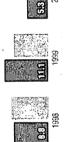
,			
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	. 2,987	2,584	-13.5%
Black		2	400.0%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	က	<b></b>	-66.7%
Asian	N/A	7	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	<del></del>	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	မှ	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	=	N/A
Hispanic*	œ΄	21	162.5%
Births, 1999: 111			

710.4 (72.5) 1997-2000

% change,

## 

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



3 to 1995-99



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -39.8% (-11.7%)

		16.1 (22.9)
Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 0	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 16.1 (22.9)

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 7.0 (8.0)

% change,

2000	9.1 (9.4)	
1999	8.1 (11.1)	
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level	

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

PreK Wait List PreK Enrollment, lead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001 34

2000-01

Licensed Child Care Providers			
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	2		က
accept subsidies	0,	2	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	23	24	21
accept subsidies	22	23	20
are accredited	0	Ö	0

Class Size, 1999-2000







Free State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,891 (\$7,146)

# Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 91.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMICSECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**[wo-parent family** \$7.50 \$31,693 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$24,021 dourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.7 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$32,578 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on 1	and Chil	dren on	TANE, 1	n TANF, 1997 to 2001	5	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	41	17	ന	2	0	-100.0 (-78.1)
Children	93	48	20	10	10	-89.2 (-64.6)

22.6 (39.5) 1.2 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.7 (41.5)

(own child) 67.8% Married-coucle Karnity (own child) 17.4% Single mother, Wher relatives 0.9% Grandparent 5.0%" (own child) 5.6% Single father.

16.5 (12.5) 14.9 (12.6) 17.2 (13.0) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 10.6 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1990-94 985-89 995-99

4.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

% change, 1998-2001

6.7(-41.5)

**2001** 8.0 (8.3)

**2000** 8.5 (9.8)

8.3 (12.2) 1999

7.5 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

### Children of **Jefferson** County

seat is in Mount Vernon and the largest industry is (473) retail trade. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6 Jefferson County's child population numbered (4) 9,947 in 1990 and 9,691 in 2000. The county percent. Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate and percent of low Concerns: High unemployment, increase in abuse and negbirth weight bables. ect rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,000	8,471	-5.9%
Black	865	853	-1,4%
American Indian/		i	į
Alaska Native	140	23	-85.0%
Asian	N/A	47	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	46	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	238	N/A
Hispanic*	28	165	184.5%

% change, 1997-2000 13.3 (72.5)

**2000** 28.1 (23.8)

30.4 (26.4)

**1998** 15.5 (20.7)

32.4 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 43

## SAFER

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

**KidCare Enrollment** 

HEALTH:

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

-37.8 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 6.9 (8.5)

**1990-94** 5.0 (10.0)

**1985-89** 11.1 (11.6)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

**3913** 

1399

88

nfant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

180

% change in rate. 1998-2000: 48.7% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change,

**1995-99** 6.2 (8.0)

**1990-94** 7.2 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.5 (7.5)

22.9)	thildren: 18.5 (	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.5 (22.9) Lead Poisoning 1999 20	***************************************
(6.22	milaren: 18.5 (	overall rate per 10,000 c	
ć	5:2	No. of gun-related death	-4.6 (6.7)

<b>1999 2000</b> 5.2 (11.1) 3.8 (9.4)
---------------------------------------

## TOUGYALON

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

PreK Enrollment, **Head Start Funded** Slots, FY 2001

**PreK Wait List** 

2000-01

icensed Child Care Providers		icensed centers	accept subsidies	are accredited	icensed homes	accept subsidies	are accredited
/iders	1999	ග	œ	0	37	37	0
	2000	o	∞	0	44	44	0
	2001	6	6	0	46	. 45	0

## Class Size, 1999-2000









County State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,812 (\$7,146) Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.8% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 60(116)Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$403 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 25.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$31,850 (\$45,606)

County

State State

Families	and Chil	s and Children on	TANF,	1997 to 2	2001	A STATE OF THE STA
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	595	369	123	99	32	-94.6 (-78.1)
Children	1,406	1,016	517	360	252	-82.1 (-64.6)

	33.3 (39.5)	id: 13.3 (24.1)
Child Support, FY 2001	Percent of child support distributed:	Percent of TANF child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 36.9 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
Cell Suppression; \* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
I Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 28

### 7. TILL 6.7

Living Arrangements or Children, 2000

Married-couple family (own child) 75.0% (cwn child) 13.5% Single mother/ Other relatives 0.5% Grandparent 3.9% own child) 4.1% Single father

(13.0)10.9 (12.5) 17.8 (-0.6) 9.3 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

2.4% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

(14.2) 0.7 (12.2) 1.1 (9.8) 0.5 (8.3) -54.5 (-41.5)	866	1999	2000	2001	1998-2001
	(14.2)	0.7 (12.2)	1.1 (9.8)	0.5 (8.3)	-54.5 (-41.5)

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

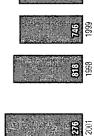
o cilaliga,	1997-2000	33.4 (72.5)
	2000	77.8 (23.8)
	1999	50.0 (26.4)
	1998	25.0 (20.7)
	1997	58.3 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 12

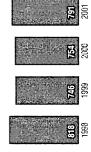
## HEVEL

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment



739	502
	2000
746	1999
88	1688



3003	
740 1999	
1998	
<b>3</b> 100	3/1,000
2000	t Mortality—Deaths/1
1989 1989	ortality-
1998	Infant M

8

		Babies—Percent	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent
· N/A (-26.7)	(8.5)	9.7 (10.0)	7.3 (11.6)
% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89
% change			

•	
1995-99	5.3 (8.0)
1990-94	5.6 (7.8)
1985-89	4.5 (7.5)
	1990-94

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

17.8 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

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### Children of County ersev

Positives: High permanency placement rate, high percent of county seat. The largest industry is retail trade and the undecrease from 5.508 to 5,504. Jerseyville is the  $\Psi$ Jersey County experienced little change in child 🔷 employment rate was 5.2 percent in October 2001 population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight

Concerns: Increase in abuse and neglect rate, increase in perchild support distributed cent of births to teens.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,424	5,348	-1,4%
Black	54	26	3.7%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	<del></del>	5	18.2%
Asian	N/A	16	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	ō	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	64	N/A
Hispanic*	41	52	26.8%
Births, 1999: 249		-	

# SATE BY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000; 44.9% (-11.7%)

<b>-99</b> aths: 1 0 children: 28.0 (22.9	1999
Child Deaths, 1995-99 No. of gun-related deaths: 1 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 28.0 (22.9	Lead Poisoning

\_





מיייים מייי בייים (בביים)	1999 2000	vel 3.9 (11.1) '3.7 (9.4)
C	Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

' Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in lha total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	21
ırollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	168
<b>Head Start and Prek Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	. 20

1999 2000 Licensed centers 6 6 accept subsidies 4 4 are accepting 0	10 2001
. &	
4 €	S
C	
,	-
Licensed homes 28 33	. 24
accept subsidies 22 . 2	19
are accredited 0 (	0





County County



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,299 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.8% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) Single-parent family

Two-parent family

lourly wage	\$12.84	\$8.23
innual total	\$27,120	\$34,780
Issumes all parents w.	Issumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 93 (116) of Children in Poverty \$625 (\$776)

,	
Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 15.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463	Median Household Income, 1997: \$37,772 (\$45,606)

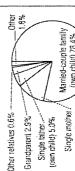
	% change, 1997-2001	-97.8 (-78.1)	-91.9 (-64.6)
2001		ന	
1997 to 2	1999 2000	2	28
TANF, 1	1999	Ç	26
s and Children on	1998		
and Chi	1997	134	285
Families		Grantees	Children

## Child Support, FY 2001

45.5 (39.5) 51.9 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.1 (41.5)

£49



7.2 (13.0) 9.0 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 18.7 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens Teen Births 1995-99 1985-89 990-94

3.9% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

(own child) 78.4% (own child) 11.2%

### County 7.5 (12.6)

PreK Wait List 2000-01

PreK Enrollment,

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

5,171 in 2000, nearly 10 percent. Its county seat is ployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,686	5,054	-11.1%
Black	∞	15	87.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	-	<b>ω</b>	500.0%
Asian	N/A	4	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	. 0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	80	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	49	N/A
Hispanic*	43	106	146.5%

% change, 1997-2000

44.7 (72.5)

**2000** 21.4 (23.8)

13.3 (26.4)

11.1 (20.7)

38.7 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 16

22.2 (-41.5)

**2001** 2.1 (8.3)

**2000** 2.3 (9.8)

**1999** 2.3 (12.2)

2.7 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

% change. 1998-2001

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

## 

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

N/A (-26.7) % change,

**1995-99** 

**1990-94** 

**1985-89** 10.8 (11.6)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

**13** 

230

919 1999

256

ТЛ

9

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000









% change in rate, 1998-2000: -4.3% (-11.7%)

% change, 1997-2001 -75.8 (-78.1)

-62.4 (-64.6)

82.00

5 24

23

22 22 59 59

Grantees

No. of gun-related deaths: 1 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 12.4 (22.9) Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 4.8 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.2 (7.8)

**1985-89** 4.3 (7.5)

% change,

7.0 (9.4) 7.7 (11.1) % w/ elevated lead level Lead Poisoning



' People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

### Children of Jo Daviess

Galena. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unem-Jo Daviess County experienced a decline in its ( child population from 5,716 children in 1990 to

**Licensed Child Care Providers** 

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens, decrease in Positives: increase in KidCare enrollment, permanency placement rate

3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0

000 4 4 0 0 0 27 0 0

accept subsidies

are accredited icensed homes. are accredited

Licensed centers

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,686	5,054	-11.1%
Black	∞	15	87.5%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	-	9	500.0%
Asian	N/A	4	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A		N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	œ	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	49	N/A
Hispanic*	43	106	146.5%

County

930

8113

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,115 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMICSECURITY

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

fwo-parent family

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$13.19 \$27,85

Hourly wage Annual total

\$8.26 \$34,903

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family



Median Household Income, 1997: \$37,575 (\$45,606)

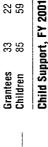
Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

1999

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 11.6 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463





43.6 (39.5) 34.6 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 18.7

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

### 114 50

### Children of Johnson

County 12.1 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens

een Births

**Living Arrangements** for Children, 2000

Other relatives 1.9% Grandparent 4.9%-Single lather. own child) 4.9%

1990-94 1985-89 995-99

Johnson County had 2.357 children 13.9 (13.0) 13.2 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 8.8 (-0.6) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

ow birth weight babies.

5.0% (5.1%)

**1998-2001** -63.8 (-41.5)

**2001** 1.7 (8.3)

3.8 (9.8)

**1999** 4.2 (12.2)

4.7 (14.2)

1998

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

% change,

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

Married-couple family (own child) 74.7%

(own child) 11.4%

Single mother

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	2,213	2,278	. 2.9%
Black	4 4	17	54.5%
American Indian/	4	5	200 0%
Asian	N/A	i 4	N/A
Native Hawaijan/ Pacific Islander	N/A	<del></del>	A/N
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	37	N/A
Hispanic*	22	49	122.7%

44.0 (72.5)

45.5 (23.8)

25.0 (26.4)

**1998** 8.3 (20.7)

31.6 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11

2000

1997-2000

% change

# SAFER

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

N/A (-26.7)

1995-99 \*\* (8.5)

(10.0)

**1985-89** 

1990-94

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

**25** 202

93 1399

**55** 888

93

8

infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -15.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99 13.8 (6.7)

**1995-99** 6.6 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.8 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.8 (7.5)

% change,

6.8 (7.8) 6.6 (8.0) 13.8 (6.7) No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10.000 children: 15.6 (22.9)		Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0 % w/ etevated lead level 2.3 (11.1) 5.1 (9.4)
5.8 (7.5)	Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:	Children Who Contract

ead Start and PreK Enrollment TOUGHION Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

PreK Wait List

PreK Enrollment,

2000-01

icensed Child Care Providers.

2000-01

00000

00820

accept subsidies

are accredited

icensed homes are accredited

accept subsidies

icensed centers.

Class Size, 1999-2000

county seat is in Vienna. Retail trade is its largest industry Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate, increase in Kidand the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent crease of about 5 percent. This southern county's compared with 2,248 children in 1990, an inin 2000. Care enrollment

Concerns: Small increases in percent of births to teens and

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	2,213	2,278	. 2.9%
Black	<del></del>	11	54.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	4	17	200.0%
Asian	N/A	4	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	<b>~~~</b>	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	37	N/A
Hispanic*	22	49	122.7%

County

108

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,645 (\$7,146) **Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 91.4% (82.6%) FCONOMICSELURINY Births, 1999: 140

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**Iwo-parent family** \$33,005 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$12.13 Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 22.5 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$30,621 (\$45,606)

% change, 1997-2001 -99.0 (-78.1) -87.2 (-64.6) <del>1</del> 26 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 8 8 8 22 8 48 97 203 Grantees Children

43.0 (39.5) 53.3 (24.1) percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 34.8 (41.

2

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

**ひ** い

E S

Single mother / (own child) 12.5% Other relatives 2.8% Grandparent 4.5% (own child) 4.0% Single father /

Married-couple family (own child) 73.8% /

Percent of all births to teens Teen Births

11.5 (13.0) 11.8 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1995-99 1985-89 990-94

5,4% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

-5.4 (-0.6)

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-31.7 (-41.5)
	2001	2,8 (8,3)
	2000	3.3 (9.8)
	1999	(14.2) 3.5 (12.2) 3.3 (9.8)
	866	(14.2)

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change,	1997-2000	17.2 (72.5)
	2000	27.9 (23.8)
	1999	26.4 (26.4)
	1998	28.9 (20.7)
	1997	23.8 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 400

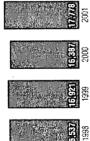
# 115,17611

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment





200	
<b>16,387</b> ,	
1999	
<b>(6,537</b>	
6.2280 6.2280	

0531)

1998

	198
	1995-99
-Deaths/1,000	1990-94
Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	1985-89

	1	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	Low Birth Weigh
-29.9 (-26.7)	7.5 (8.5)	8.7 (10.0)	10.7 (11.6)
% change,	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89

	19		
	1995-99	6.4 (8.0)	
w Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1990-94	6.4 (7.8)	
w Birth Weigh	1985-89	6.2 (7.5)	

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 5

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 209

### Children of Kane

County

populous county. Manufacturing is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.5 percent. percent. Geneva is the county seat of the fifth most 94,525 in 1990 to 122,488 in 2000, nearly 30. from Positives: Increases in KidCare enrollment. population Kane County's child

Concerns: High housing costs, high number of gun-related deaths, high lead poisoning rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change	
White	75,543	89,862	19.0%	
Black	7.614	9,047	18.8%	
American Indian/ Alaska Native	180	436	129.5%	
Asian	N/A	2,100	N/A	
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	43	N/A	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,626	N/A	N/A	
Two or more races	N/A	4.460	N/A	
Hispaníc*	17,625	37,078	110.4%	
Rirhe 1999- 7 359				

## ALEBRA PARTIES

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children







% change in rate, 1998-2000: -20.5% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 15.3 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: 35

Child Deaths, 1995-99

185-89 to 1995-99

3.2 (6.7)

% change,

1999 2000	10.7 (11.1) 9.3 (9.4)	
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level 10	



	PreK Wait List	2000-01	192
nollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	1,347
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	631

LICENSED CAMB CARE Providers			
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	82	85	87
accept subsidies	20	53	64
are accredited	7	<b>ල</b> ා	-
Licensed homes	166	. 182	141
accept subsidies	. 29	83	75
are accredited	2	ß	S

## Class Size, 1999-2000







County Common State



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,560 (\$7,146)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.4% (82.6%)

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) Single-parent family

**Ewo-parent family** 

\$50,351 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family \$43,984 \$20.83 **Hourly wage** Annual total

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR \$891 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.8 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

# Median Household Income, 1997: \$53,337 (\$45,606)

Families	and Children	dren on	TANF, 1	1997 to 2	2001	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	2,199	1,298	505	252	184	-91.6 (-78.1)
Children	5,986	4,158	2.172	1,527	1,238	-79.3 (-64.6)

5

## Child Support, FY 2001

34.4 (39.5) 14.8 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 27.6 (41.5)



People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



7,4

# Illinois Kids Count 2002

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

(own child) 63.4% Married-couple family (own child) 20.6% Other relatives 1.5% Single mother Grandparent 6.3% own child) 5.3% Single lather.

17.7 (12.6) 17.5 (13.0) 16,1 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -9.1(-0.6)Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 1990-94 985-89 995-99

5.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

### Children of Kankakee County

the county seat. Biggest industries are administra- (473) tion, support, waste management and remediation services. Kankakee County's child population rose from <27.090 in 1990 to 28,139 in 2000. Kankakee is Unemployment was 4.7 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality and percent of births

Concerns: High lead poisoning rate.

-21.6 (-41.5)

**2001** 8.7 (8.3)

**2000** 9.1 (9.8)

**1999** 10.9 (12.2)

11.1 (14.2)

1998

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

% change,

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998-2001

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	20,695	20,227	-2.3%
Black	5,751	6,001	4.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	. 33	51	59.4%
Asian	N/A	179	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	8	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	241	N/A	N/A
Two or more races		743	N/A
Hispanic*	836	1,952	133.5%
Births, 1999: 1,493	3		

76.7 (72.5)

**2000** 26.5 (23.8)

**1999** 26.0 (26.4)

**1998** 22.4 (20.7)

15.0 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 109

1997-2000

% change.

# SAFER

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change, ... 1985-89 to 1995-99

-45.9 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 8.0 (8.5)

11.0 (10.0)

14.8 (11.6)

1985-89

1990-94

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

38

1338

38

2001

288

infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

County

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 8.4% (-11.7%)

		0.5 (22.9)	06
5-99	eaths: 6	000 children: 2	1000
Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 6	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.5 (22.9)	load Doiconing

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 7.4 (8.0)

**1990-94** 7.5 (7.8)

**1985-89** 7.7 (7.5)

% change,

1999 2000	ivel 14.7 (11.1) 13.3 (9.4
ead Poisoning	% w/ etevated tead to

### PreK Wait List PreK Enrollment, lead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded

2000-01

Slots, FY 2001

	roviders		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	32	32	3
accept subsidies	78	78	27
are accredited	0	0	2
Licensed homes	141	166	156
accept subsidies	119	146	135
arė accredited	·	0	0





County

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,097 (\$7,146)

# ECONOMICSECURITY

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.7% (82.6%)

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) Single-parent family

**fwo-parent family** 

\$40,677

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family \$34,433 \$16.30 Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$616 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 19.5 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median k	louseho	ld Incom	e, 199	Median Household Income, 1997: \$37,436 (\$45,606)	3 (\$45,61	(90
Families and Children on	and Chi	Idren on	TANF,	TANF, 1997 to 2001	5	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-200
Grantees	1.584	1,156	624	262	96	-93.9 (-78.1)
Children	3,911	3,327	2,211		741	-81.1 (-64.6)

5

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 37.9 (41.5)

Kids Sids

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Married-couple family (own child) 81.9% Single mother / (own child) 9.0% Other relatives 0.8% Grandparent 3.8% (own child) 3.1%

8.0 (13.0) 7.2 (12.5) -11.8 (-0.6) 8.2 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens 995-99 985-89 990-94

# **Teen Births**

2.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.7% (

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	7.1 (-41.5)
	2001	1.5 (8.3)
	2000	1.3 (9.8)
	1999	1.2 (12.2)
	1998	1.4 (14.2)

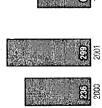
### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change, 1997-2000	-4.2 (72.5)
2000	26.4) 38.9 (23.8) -4.2 (72.5)
1999	17.6 (26.4)
1998	48.6 (20.7)
1997	40.6 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001; 28

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001 KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



8 8

89 1993



7	8 8
	2000
	<b>777</b> 1999
	<b>684</b>

	•
	<b>1995-99</b> 6.0 (8.5)
-Deaths/1,000	<b>1990-94</b> 5.5 (10.0)
Infant Mortality—	<b>1985-89</b> 7.1 (11.6)

	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	12.5 (6.7)
		1995-99	5.4 (8.0)
Babies—Percent		1990-94	4.5 (7.8)
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percen		1985-89	4.8 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 39

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 2

### Children of Kendall

## Commtv

Positives: Low percent of births to teens, high percent of The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent. 1,793 in 1990 to 16,090 in 2000. Its county seat Kendail County experienced a more than 35 & percent increase in its child population, from is Yorkville.

Concerns: Increase in substitute care rate, decrease in perfANF child support distributed manency placement rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	11,240	14,543	29.4%
Black	82	246	189.4%
American Indian/	Ċ	ç	707
Haska Native	97	2,4	62.4%
Asian	N/A	148	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	87	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	401	N/A
Hispanic*	736	1,669	126.8%
Rirths 1999: 801			

# SAFERY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children





62

1985-89 to 1995-99

% change, -15.5 (-26.7)

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -11.3% (-11.7%)

3.2 (9.4) Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.3 (22.9) 2.1 (11.1) Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

Child Deaths, 1995-99

PreK Enrollment	Prek Furnilment
J Prek	unded
art and	Head Start Funded
ead Start	Head

PreK Wait List 2000-01	71
PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	000
Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	<b>.</b>

Licensed Child Care Providers 199 Licensed centers accept subsidies 5 are accredited 0 Licensed homes 38 accept subsidies 23	1999 10 10 0 338 23	2000 12 6 0 43 .	2001 13 6 0 39 23
are accredited	0	0	

### Class Size, 1999-2000







County

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,871 (\$7,146)

# Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.0% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

elf-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) Single-parent family

**Ewo-parent family** \$43,873 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family \$37,629 \$17.82 Hourly wage Annual total

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$795 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 5.3 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$58,694 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	ldren on	TANF,	1997 to 2	100	
	1997	1997 1998	1999	1999 2000 2001	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	125	7.	53	12	12	-90.4 (-78.1)
Children	260	168	98	26	54	-79.2 (-64.6)

9

Child Support, FY 2001

49.3 (39.5) 86.9 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 6.5 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N;A - Not Available or Not Applicable

-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



(own child) 62.7% Married-couple SILIN Single mother (own child) 22.0% Other relatives 1.0% Grandparent 5.4%own child) 5.2% Single lather.

13.9 (12.6) 14.7 (13.0) 15.0 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 7.9 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens 1990-94 1985-89 1995-99

4.6% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

## Kmox

Knox County, with the couhurg, experienced an 8.9 p child population. from 13,48 2000. The largest industry is

Head Start and PreK Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	14/ Licensed Child Care	Licensed centers	accept subsidies
	ounty seat of Gales- Charles I percent decline in its 1,480 in 1990 to 12,284 in	y is manufacturing. The unemploy- 1 was 4.1 percent.	f child support distributed, increase

ed Child Care Providers

53 53 0

93 33 0

are accredited icensed homes are accredited Class Size, 1999-2000

**1998-2001** -23.4 (-41.5)

**2001** 8.5 (8.3)

**2000** 9.2 (9.8)

9.1 (12.2) 1999

11.1 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

% change,

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

accept subsidies

Child population	1990	0007	Sild light
White	12,421	10,664	-14.1%
Black	728	856	17.6%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	28	28	0.0%
Asian	N/A	28	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	98	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	466	N/A
Hispanic*	498	615	23.5%

% change, 1997-2000 27.7 (72.5)

24.0 (23.8)

**1999** 18.8 (26.4)

**1998** 26.7 (20.7)

18.8 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 39

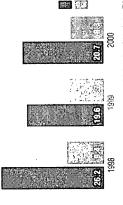
Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

1,141,761,1

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000



% change in rate. 1998-2000: -21.0% (-11.7%)

% change, 1997-2001

-91.0 (-78.1) -77.6 (-64.6)

49

**2000** 109 422

163 552

351 351 897

542 1,203

Grantees Children

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 6.4 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.8 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.7 (7.5)

% change,

8.0 (9.4) 7.1 (11.1) % w/ elevated lead level

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 24

097

E și

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression, \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
() Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

# Children of

## County

PreK Wait List

Prek Enrollment,

itart and PreK Enrollment

2000-01

2000-01

ment rate in October 200

Positives: High percent of in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Small increase in percent of births to teens.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	12,421	10,664	-14.1%
Black	728	856	17.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	28	28	0.0%
Asian	N/A	28	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	36	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	466	N/A
Hispanic*	498	615	23.5%

County scress State

0.00

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,683 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

## SAFETY

Rate per 1,000 children

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

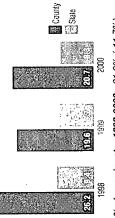
Two-parent family

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$12.26

Hourly wage Annual total



% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

32.1 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 5.7 (8.5)

9.7 (10.0) 1990-94

**1985-89** 8.4 (11.6)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

Ħ

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

633

Wedian Household Income, 1997: \$33.536 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 19.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Lead Poisoning

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 33.6 (41.

54.7 (39.5) 21.0 (24.1)

Percent of TANF child support distributed:

Percent of child support distributed:

Child Support, FY 2001

2

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

Married-couple family (own child) 78.2% / (own child) 11.7% Single mother; Other relatives 1.8% Grandparent 3.4% (own child) 3.2% Single father -

Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 

8.4 (13.0) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 8.2 (12.5) 8.4 (12.6) 1985-89 1990-94 995-99

4.0% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

-2.1 (-0.6)

### Children of County Lake

county is Waukegan. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent child population, from 142,472 in 1990 to 189,441 in 2000. County seat of the third-largest Lake County saw a 33 percent increase in its

Concerns: High housing costs, high number of gun-related deaths. crease in KidCare enrollment.

Positives: Comparatively high child care accreditation, in-

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	120,347	144,321	19.9%
Black	11,503	15,349	33.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	305	516	69.2%
Asian	N/A	7,007	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	99	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,112	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	6,200	N/A
Hispanic*	14,011	34,541	146.5%

88.8 (72.5)

32.1 (23.8)

24.7 (26.4)

**1998** 23.1 (20.7)

17.0 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 791

2000

% change, 1997-2000

## SALFERY.

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

115175

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

-41.2 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 5.7 (8.5)

6.8 (10.0)

**1985-89** 9.7 (11.6)

1990-94

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

38

966

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

100







% change in rate, 1998-2000: -8.9% (-11.7%)

 ig 1999 2000	ead level 3.0 (11.1) 3.2 (9.4)
 Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 12.6 (22.9)

No. of gun-related deaths: 19

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 6.5 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.1 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.9 (7.5)

% change,

# 

**PreK Wait List** 2000-01 PreK Enrollment, 2000-01 lead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	164	169	161
accept subsidies	89	87	88
are accredited	22	23	28
Licensed homes	. 271	289	290
accept subsidies	152	179	212
are accredited	10	7	က

Class Size, 1999-2000

**1998-2001** -35.0 (-41.5)

2.6 (8.3)

3.1 (9.8) 2000

**1999** 3.6 (12.2)

4.0 (14.2)

1998

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

% change.

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000







County regen State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$7,923 (\$7,146)

# Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.3% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA)

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$42,904 \$20.31 Hourly wage Annual total

**Superior** (wo-parent family

\$49,202

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$891 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 8.9 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$63,354 (\$45,606)

:			-	4 1007	Š	
ramilles	and Chi	and Children on	ANT.	IANF, 1997 TO 2001	5	
	1997	1998	1999		2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	2,476	1,413	777	470	295	-88.1 (-78.1)
Children	6,339	4,301	2.894	•	1,506	-76.2 (-64.6)

42.6 (39.5) 15.8 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.7 (41.5)

्र ()

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 12

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 257

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
- Cell Suppression; \* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



Other 2.1% Married-couple family (own child) 72.6% Living Arrangements or Children, 2000 Single mother Other relatives 0.9% Grandparent 4.2% -(own child) 5.1% Single lather.

11.9 (13.0) 10.8 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94

12.6 (12.5) 16.9 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1995-99

7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

(own child) 15.0%

### Children of aSalle County

Slight increase from 27,194 to 28,100. Ottawa is. the county seat. The largest industry is retail trade a Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate, decreas unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in October 2001 shild population between 1990 and 2000, with a aSalle County experienced little change in

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens. fant mortality rate.

Head Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded PreK E	Slots, FY 2001 316	Licensed Child Care Providers		Licensed centers	accept subsidies	are accredited	Licensed homes	accept subsidies	are accredited
<b>nd PreK En</b> Funded	2001	ld Care Pri		SIS	dies	2	S	dies	2
rollment PreK Enrollment.	<b>2000-01</b> 343	oviders	1999	27	13	0	20	39	0
ŧ			2000	27	15		69	20	0

PreK Wait List 2000-01

### Class Size, 1999-2000

0.0% 31.4% 15.2% N/A

26,185

26,184 274

White

Black

-7.0(-41.5)

**2001** 5.3 (8.3)

**2000** 6.0 (9.8)

· **1999** 6.2 (12.2)

5.7 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998-2001 % change

1990

Child population

360







Case Tas State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,665 (\$7,146)

# Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 78.1% (82.6%)

N/A

N/A 607 2,246

N/A

two or more races

361

-lispanic\*

Births, 1999: 1,350 

203

ΝΆ N/A

σ

Vative Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander Pacific Islander

% change, 1997-2000

20.2 (72.5)

31.0 (23.8)

30.8 (26.4)

**1998** 25.0 (20.7)

25.8 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 83

Asian or

56 160

99 N/A ΝÄ

American Indian/

Alaska Native

Asian

65.0%

# **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

Single-parent family Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**[wo-parent family** 

\$8.52 \$36,002 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child famity \$13.76 Yourly wage Annual total

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

3.11

Rate per 1,000 children

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 78 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$519 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.3 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$37,439 (\$45,606)

County

State State

% change, 1997-2001 -95.4 (-78.1) -88.1 (-64.6) 388 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 **2000** 26 270 337 305 813 762 1,684 Grantees Children

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -19.5% (-11.7%)

88

003

1985-89 to 1995-99

-24.1 (-26.7) % change,

**1995-99** 6.6 (8.5)

**1990-94** 7.5 (10.0)

**1985-89** 8.7 (11.6)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

0.230

1660

989 器

954

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nfant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

2001

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.3 (22.9)

No. of gun-related deaths: 3 Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 6.1 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.9 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.5 (7.5)

% change, 10.9 (6.7)

Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of TANF child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 24.9 (41.5)

5.2 (9.4)

6.0 (11.1)

Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level

43.3 (39.5) 23.1 (24.1)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 45

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Kids alds

Aamied-couple family (own.child) 70.5% Single mother / (own child) 15.2% Other relatives: 0.9% Grandparent 5.1% -Single father // (own child) 5.8%

16.2 (13.0) 17.7 (12.5) 15.2 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 16.3 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99 17.7 **Feen Births** 

6.6% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

		er Children Placed in Permanent Homes-	Placed in Po	er Children
-16.7 (-41.5)	4.0 (8.3)	5.4 (9.8)	7.4 (12.2)	1.8 (14.2)
1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998
% change,				

### Percent of Children in Care Foster

% change,	1997-2000	35.7 (72.5)	
	2000	45.2 (23.8)	
	1999	17.9 (26.4)	
	1998	20.0 (20.7)	
	1997	33.3 (13.8)	

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 27

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



		<b>3E</b>	2001
		860	2000
		633	1999
		-	တ္

# Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

8

		I am Birth Matuha Baktan Barra	I am Diak Marink
N/A (-26.7)	** (8.5)	** (10.0)	9.8 (11.6)
1985-89 to 1995-	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89
% cuality,			

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% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	-6.9 (6.7)	
	1995-99	6.7 (8.0)	
	1990-94	7.7 (7.8)	
	1985-89	7.2 (7.5)	

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

### Children of Lawrence

County

and social assistance is the largest industry and the unem nearly 8 percent less than the 3.795 children in 71 1990. The county seat is Lawrenceville. Health care ployment rate in October 2001 was 4.6 percent. Lawrence County had 3,508 children in 2000,

Concerns: Low graduation rate, increase in percent of births Positives: Decrease in percent of low birth weight babies.

Child nonulation	1990	2000	Спаппе
White	3.733	3.402	.8 9%
Black	46	52	-43.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	ru	ထ	20.0%
Asian	N/A	ഹ	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	ထ	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	55	N/A
Hispanic*	<u>t</u>	90	300.0%
Births, 1999: 191			

### SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



-99

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -4.5% (-11.7%)

## Child Deaths, 1995-99

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 28.7 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: 0

1999 2000	al 3.9 (11.1) 5.5 (9.4)
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

fead Start and PreK Enrollment

PreK Wait List	2000-01	0 .
PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	09.
Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	99

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	ιΩ	rC	4
accept subsidies	က	დ	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	17	18	15
accept subsidies	15	15	15
are accredited	·		<b></b>

## Class Size, 1999-2000







County State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,849 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 77.2% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

# Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$11,37	\$7.50
Annual total	\$24,021	\$31,693
Assumes all par	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	mily

# Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR	59 (116)	
Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$395 (\$776)	

## Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 21.3 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000; \$17,463

# **Median Household Income, 1997:** \$28,505 (\$45,606)

	% change, 1997-2001	-96.6 (-78.1)	-84.9 (-64.6)
5	2001	4	38
1997 to 2	2000		48
TANF, 1	1999	40	125
es and Children on		98	
and Chi	1997	117	251
Families a		Grantees	Children

## Child Support, FY 2001

38.0 (39.5) 18.8 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: % of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 37.6 (41.5)



People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

Living Arrangements or Children, 2000 Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 3.8% ~ Single fethor >

Married-couple family (own child) 71.5%

11.7 (13.0) 1995-99 11.8 (12.5) 18 (12.5) 1995-99 1995-99 10.0 (12.6) 18.5 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94

# **Teen Births**

3.5% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

(own child) 15.5%

Single mother."

(own child) 5.5%

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

		The second	Complete Discontinuo de la Complete	ton Ohildson
20.8 (-41.5)	6.4 (8.3)	5.3 (9.8)	4.9 (12.2)	5.3 (14.2)
% change, 1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998

## Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

/o Citaliye,	1997-2000	32.2 (72.5)	
	2000	23.4 (23.8)	
	1999	19.2 (26.4)	
	1998	39.3 (20.7)	***************************************
	1997	17.7 (13.8)	***************************************

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 44

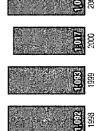
Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment







	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	-13.7 (-26.7)
		1995-99	8.2 (8.5)
-Deaths/1,000		1990-94	7.8 (10.0)
Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000		1985-89	9.5 (11.6)

2001

150

**1** 

	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	26.5 (6.7)
	1995-99	6.2 (8.0)
Low Birth Weight Babies-Percent	1990-94	4.8 (7.8)
Low Birth Weight	1985-89	4.9 (7.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0 Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 15

### Children of 9

County

PreK Wait List 2000-01

PreK Enrollment,

lead Start and Prek Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemdecrease from 8,915 to 8,727. Dixon is the county Lee County experienced little change in child 🗘 population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight ployment rate was 3.8 percent in October 2001

Licensed Child Care Providers

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens, increase in Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate. substitute care rate.

500950

accept subsidies Licensed centers

are accredited icensed homes are accredited Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

Child population	1990	2000	Сћапде
White	8,573	8,250	-3.8%
Black	146	158	8.2%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	21	IJ	-76.2%
Asian	N/A	99	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	-	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	65	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	189	N/A
Hispanic*	275	366	33.1%
Births, 1999: 352			

15.0

County rreps State

201

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,681 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.7% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

## 

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$420 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

63 (116)

Two-parent family

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$13.15

Hourly wage Annual total

\$8.25 \$34,831

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family



Median Household Income, 1997: \$38,947 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.4 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 5.0% (-11.7%)

% change, 1997-2001

-93.2 (-78.1) -78.9 (-64.6)

3 9

7

<del>1</del>6

93 259

146 374

Grantees

Children

		0 children: 17.1 (22.9)
Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 0	Overall rate per 10,000 chil

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<b>h onoo.</b> 04 0 (44 E)	(41.5)	
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10.0 (9.4)

4.0 (11.1)

% w/ elevated lead level

Lead Poisoning

2000

45.8 (39.5) 19.2 (24.1)

Percent of TANF child support distributed:

Percent of child support distributed:

Child Support, FY 2001

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

Illinois Kids Count 2002

Married-couple family (own child) 72.7% Single mother./ \ (pwn child) 14.9% Other relatives 0.8% Grandparent 3.6% -(own child) 5.3% Single lather.

11.0 (13.0) 12.5 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 34.4 (-0.6) 9.3 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

4.3% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

% change, 1998-2001 1.7 (-41.5)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

5.9 (8.3)

**2000** 7.0 (9.8)

**1999** 7.9 (12.2)

6.0 (14.2)

1998

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

### Children of Livingston Commtv

Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment compared with 9,811 children in 1990, a slight 11 percent Increase. Its county seat is Pontiac. Livingston County had 9,920 children in 2000,

Concerns: Low distribution of TANF child support, increase in Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate. rate in October 2001 was 3.3 percent. abuse and neglect rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,585	9,428	.1.5%
Black.	57	145	154.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	16	61	18.8%
Asian	N/A	27	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	47	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	A/N	155	- N/A
Hispanic*	232	. 347	49.6%

1997-2000 23.9 (72.5) % change.

37.9 (23.8)

**1999** 18.1 (26.4)

**1998** 29.7 (20.7)

30.6 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 30

2000

## 

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

26.3 (-26.7) % change,

**1995-99** 5.6 (8.5)

**1990-94** 6.9 (10.0)

**1985-89** 7.6 (11.6)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

200

996

63

351

133

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 23.0% (-11.7%)

	C
1995-99	of ann-related deather
•	+
Deaths,	din.rola
7	*
2 1000	
Child	1

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 6.0 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.5 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.9 (7.5)

% change,

no. or your-related bearins: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.6 (22.9)

<b>1999</b> 6.5 (11.1)

## 

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

PreK Enrollment, Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001 78

PreK Wait List

2000 6 5 1 1 5 38 38
-------------------------------------

## Class Size, 1999-2000







Scarce State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,262 (\$7,146)

### Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.5% (82.6%) ECOMORMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$8.70 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$29,966 \$14.19 **Hourly wage** Annual total

**Fwo-parent family** 

# Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$450 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 13.5 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$41,414 (\$45,606)

rammes			ANT,	7 01 /661	3	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees 177 78 39 24 7	177	. 78	39	24	7	-96.0 (-78.1)
Children	440.	264	150	116	27	-87.0 (-64.6)

## Child Support, FY 2001

48.5 (39.5) 9.6 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: % of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000:  $23.5\,(41)$ 

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

Cell Suppression: \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
 ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



270

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

farried-couple family (own child) 70.3% Single mother: \ (own child) 16.0% Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 4.3% (own child) 6.1% Single father,

1995-99 13.8 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 10.5 (12.6) 15.3 (13.0) 31.4 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens een Births 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

3.5% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

### Commtv Logam

Children of

coln and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unem-Logan County saw a 7 percent decrease in child 🔼 population between 1990 and 2000, from 7,332 children to 6,829 children. The county seat is Linployment rate in October 2001 was 2:8 percent

Concerns: Increase in infant mortality, increase in low birth in substitute care rate. weight babies.

Positives: High percent of child support distributed, decrease

1			
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	7,167	6,521	-9.0%
Black	<b>∞</b>	135	1,587.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<del>-</del>	. 6	45.5%
Asian	N/A	. 34	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	•	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	44	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	93	N/A
Hispanic*	68	66	45.6%
Births, 1999: 333			

% change, 1997-2000

47.5 (72.5)

**2000** 34.8 (23.8)

20.6 (26.4)

30.5 (20.7)

23.6 (13.8)

1998

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 20

30.5 (-41.5) % change, 1998-2001

**2001** 6.6 (8.3)

**2000** 7.5 (9.8)

**1999** 8.2 (12.2)

9.5 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

S

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmenl

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

18.0 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 7.2 (8.5)

**1990-94** 6.6 (10.0)

**1985-89** 6.1 (11.6)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

337

1,368

133

**318** 

100

90

County

State

% change in rate, 1998-2000; 24.4% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

34.0 (6.7)

**1995-99** 6.7 (8.0)

**1990-94** 7.6 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.0 (7.5)

22.9)	2000
0 Idren: 20.3 (	.1999
No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.3 (22.9)	Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level

(1.0) % W/ Elevateu ledu level

## FOUGATION

**PreK Wait List** 2000-01 PreK Enrollment, lead Start and PreK Enrollment **Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001** 66

Licensed centers         1999         2000         2001           Licensed centers         8         7         6           accept subsidies         4         4         3           are accredited         0         0         0           Licensed homes         30         30         29           accept subsidies         24         23         19           are accredited         0         0         0         0	Linnand Child Pare	Drawidare		
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s 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		666	0007	1007
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0 0 30 30 30 24 23 0 0	accept subsidies	ব	*7	8
30 30 35 24 23 0 0	are accredited	0		0
ss 24 · · · 23 · · · · 0	Licensed homes	30	30	29
0	accept subsidies	. 24	23	19
	are accredited	0	0	ó

Class Size, 1999-2000







County excess. State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,289 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.6% (82.6%)

# Economic Security

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**[wo-parent family** 

\$34,242

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$12.84 Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

\$434 (\$776)

Median Household Income, 1997: \$37.223 (\$45,606)

% change, 1997-2001 -97.2 (-78.1) 2001 50 5 amilies and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 2000 5 1999 10 1998 69 187 1997 178 376 Grantees Children

50.3 (39.5) 6.0 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.5 (41.5)

22

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 16

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable - Cell-Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Office 2.4% (own child) 61.0% Mambd-couple family (own child) 24.0% Other relatives 1.3% Grandparent 6.1% -(own child) 5.2% Single father -

Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 

19.0 (12.5) 16.5 (12.6) 18.3 (13.0) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

6.5% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

15.2 (-0.6)

### County Macon

Children of

crease of 7 percent. Its county seat is Decatur. compared with 30,407 children in 1990, a de-Macon County had 28,218 children in 2000.

Concerns: High infant mortality and lead poisoning rates. Positives: Increase in permanency placement.

E .	Head Sta	Slot

<u></u>	Head S	Hea	<u>~</u>	
	石及牙			

Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 5.3 percent.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	24,499	21,030	-14.2%
Black	5,574	5,786	3.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	40	48	20.0%
Asian	N/A	181	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	ব	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	176	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	950	N/A
Hispanic*	202	410	103.0%

% change, 1997-2000

14.2 (72.5)

26.1 (23.8)

31.7 (26.4)

**1998** 29.4 (20.7)

18.1 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 109

# 8

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99 -16.0 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 10.0 (8.5)

**1990-94** 9.5 (10.0)

11.9 (11.6)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

% change,

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

100

668

3021

County
State

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 3.5% (-11.7%)

	Ļ
1995-99	The section of the section of the
_	
<b>Deaths</b> ,	1
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5	

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 9.1 (8.0)

**1990-94** 7.7 (7.8)

**1985-89** 7.2 (7.5)

No. of gun-related deaths: 15 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.0 (22.9)

2000	11.9 (9.4)
1999	19.5 (11.1)
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	42
nrollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	477
ead Start and PreK Enrollment	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	378

Licensed Child Care Providers	Providers		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	40	42	37
accept subsidies	30	32	. 27
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	94	113	108
accept subsidies	47	59	23
are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000

42.4 (-41.5)

**2001** 8.7 (8.3)

**2000** 9.1 (9.8)

12.3 (12.2)

15.1 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change, 1998-2001









County szrzs State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,450 (\$7,146)

### Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.3% (82.6%) ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA)

**Ewo-parent family** 

\$35,364

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family. \$13.38 Hourly wage Annual total

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$475 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 23.2 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$38,653 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	and Children on	TANE, 1	1 TANF, 1997 to 2001	듣	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	1,975	1,526	786	447	226	-88.6 (-78.1)
Children	4,537		2,472	1,757	1,217	-73.2 (-64.6)

<u>5</u>

Child Support, FY 2001

52.0 (39.5) 24.0 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: % of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 37.4~(41.5)





Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 119

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

Married-couple family (own child) 71.1% Single mother ( Other relatives 0.8% Grandparent 4,7% (own child) 5.9% Single father.

14.9 (13.0) 1995-99 15.2 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 3.9 (12.6) 9.4 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

5.0% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

# **Teen Births**

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change, 1998-2001	-24.2 (-41.5)	
2001	2.5 (8.3)	
2000	2.2 (9.8)	
1000	2.1 (12.2)	
1998	3.3 (14.2)	

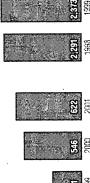
	% change, 1997-2000	-11.6 (72.5)
mes—	2000	21.3 (23.8)
ermanent Ho	1999	28.3 (26.4)
n Placed in Pe Idren in Care	1998	33.0 (20.7)
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care	1997	24.1 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001; 47

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

**KidCare Enrollment** 

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



17.1

20	. 0000	1999	1998	
8	68 68 68	2,378	2,291	
a' i				
		, st		
			Sales Sales	

<b>85</b> 8
2,030 200
2.87.8 1999
<b>223</b>

1330	
500.1	/1,000
2002	-Deaths
SE SE SE SE SE SE SE SE SE SE SE SE SE S	Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000
1886	Infant M

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.2 (11.6)	7.4 (10.0)	4.4 (8.5)	-52.2 (-26.7)
Dist Manie	Dist Washt Dobine		

	<b>1995-99</b> 7.4 (8.0)
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	<b>1990-94</b> 6.4 (7.8)
Low Birth Weighl	<b>1985-89</b> 5.7 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 19 **1990-94** 6.4 (7.8) **1985-89** 5.7 (7.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

C) -4

### Children of Macoupin

Macoupin County, with the county seat of Car-County

dren to 12.059 children. The largest industry is retail trade. Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate, increase in Kid-The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 5.2 percent population from 1990 to 2000, from 12,331 chilinville, experienced a 2 percent decline in child Care enrollment

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	12,129	11,719	-3.4%
Black	136	146	7.4%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	22	25	13.6%
Asian	N/A	35	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific (slander	N/A	4	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	27	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	-119	N/A
Hispanic*	67	119	77.6%
Births, 1999: 579			

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



State 700.1	6691 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 20	1245 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
County State	(TB)	12.6 1999

(-11.7%)
-14.6%
1998-2000:
rate.
Ë
hange in

(2.9)	2000
hildren: 22.5 (	1999
Jverali rate per 10,000 children: 22.6 (22.9)	Lead Poisoning

No. of gun-related deaths: ' Child Deaths, 1995-99

, % change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

29.8 (6.7)

|--|



<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	rollment	
Head Start Funded	PreK Enrollment,	PreK Wait List
Slots, FY 2001	2000-01	2000-01
158	380	44

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	15	<b>7</b>
accept subsidies	83	7	
are accredited	2	-	0
Licensed homes	33	37	45
accept subsidies	23	. 27	26
are accredited	0	0	0

## Class Size, 1999-2000















Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,232 (\$7,146)

# Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.5% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	\$12.07	\$7.79
Annual total	\$25,501	\$32,916
Assumes all par	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	iity

	Minimum wage hours/week for	59 (116)
Affordable Housing, 2001	Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$395 (\$776)

FAR

Poverty, 1997: 17.9 (17.5)	amily of 4, 2000: \$17,463
Percent of Children in Poverty	Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

	1997	1998	1997 1998 1999 2000 20	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	481	. 244	36	4	2	-99.6 (-78.1)
Children	1,072	663	189	132	26	-91.0 (-64.6)
Child Sunnort FY 2001	mort. FY	, 2001				ALABAMANANANANANANANANANANANANANANANANANAN
Percent of child support distributed:	child sup	port dist	ributed:	50.	50.1 (39.5)	
Percent of	TANF Chi	oddns pi	Percent of TANF child support distributed: 15,2 (24.1)	d: 15.	2 (24.1)	

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(own child) 66.6% Married-couple family Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Single mother / (own child) 19.5% Other relatives 1.1% Grandparent 5.4%. (own child) 5.1% Single tather -

### 14.4 (12.6) 14.5 (13.0) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94

1995-99 14.2 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -1.1 (-0.6)

4.6% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

### Madison Commtv

unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in October 2001 slightly from 63,748 to 64,476. Edwardsville is the Madison County experienced little change in 🗘 falling child population between 1990 and 2000,

Positives: Increase in accredited child care centers, rising Concerns: Number of gun-related deaths, high lead polson-KidCare enrollment

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	57,002	55,298	-3.0%
Black	5,831	6,676	14.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	194	175	-9.8%
Asian	N/A	359	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	9	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	434	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,403	N/A
Hispanic*	941	1,441	53.1%

sirths, 1999: 3,262

# Children of

county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the

population 16 57, can Indian/ I Native Hawajian/	2000 55,298 6,676	Change -3.0%
57, 5, 1/	55,298 6,676	-3.0%
5, can Indian/ I Native Hawaiian/	6,676	
can Indian/ Native Hawaiian/	į	14.5%
Hawaiian/	175	-9.8%
_	359	N/A
Pacific Islander N/A	9	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander 434	N/A	N/A
Two or more races N/A	1,403	N/A
Hispanic* 941	1,441	53.1%

% change, 1997-2000 26.6 (72.5)

**2000** 30.9 (23.8)

28.3 (26.4)

26.4 (20.7)

24.4 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 202

20.0 (-41.5) % change, 1998-2001

> 5.2 (8.3) 2001

> **2000** 5.4 (9.8)

5.9 (12.2)

6.5 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Aate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

20.4 (-26.7) % change,

**1995-99** 7.8 (8.5)

**1990-94** 8.3 (10.0)

**1985-89** 9.8 (11.6)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

2001

2841

166

650

383

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000



% change in rate. 1998-2000: -15.0% (-11.7%)

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		verall rate ner 10 000 children: 165 (
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hild Deaths, 1995-99	lo. of gun-related deaths: 10	=
	0	2
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-	-	-

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 7.7 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.8 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.8 (7.5)

% change,

(22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000	
% w/ elevated lead level	10.7 (11.1)	10.4 (9.4)	-
***************************************	***************************************	***************************************	

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 7

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 53



<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	rollment	
Head Start Funded	PreK Enrollment,	PreK Wait Lis
Slots, FY 2001	2000-01	2000-01
780	1,063	297

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	/ L		
199	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	73	\$	83
accept subsidies	63	75	75
are accredited	4	4	9
Licensed homes	184	213	185
accept subsidies	147	172	166
are accredited	4	9	7

Class Size, 1999-2000







County Cases



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,057 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.3% (82.6%)

# ECONOMICSECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) Single-parent family

wo-parent family

\$39,280

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family \$15.42 \$32,577 Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.3 (17.5) \$625 (\$776)

93 (116)

Median Household Income, 1997: \$39,405 (\$45,606) Poverly Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

County

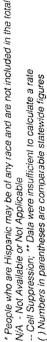
State

% change, 1997-2001 -80.1 (-78.1) 69.5 (-64.6) 698 2,437 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 2000 3.181 954 **1999** 1,434 4,285 2,548 6,370 3,506 7,997 Grantees Children

Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

41.8 (39.5) 14.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.8 (41.5)





(own child) 62.6% Marriedcouple Tarrity (own child) 20.5% Other relatives 1.4% Grandparent 5.6% (own child) 6.8% Single father,

Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 

17.1 (13.0) 18.2 (12.5) 16.8 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1985-89 1990-94 995-99

6.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

8.3 (-0.6)

### Children of Marion County

population between 1990 and 2000, from 11.079 children to 10,631 children. The county Marion County saw a 4 percent decline in chiid 々

Licensed Child Care Providers

Concerns: Very high unemployment, high abuse and neglect

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	10,972	9,643	-12.1%
Black	550	573	4.2%
American Indian/	į	į	•
Alaska Native	24	24	0.0%
Asian	N/A	73	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	_	N/A
Asian or	•		
Pacific Islander	102	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	254	N/A
Hispanic*	Ξ	161	45.0%

County

383

25.2

Class Size, 1999-2000

**1998-2001** 61.3 (-41.5)

10.0 (8.3)

9.0 (9.8)

8.5 (12.2)

6.2 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

% change.

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,094 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 80.1% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

## 

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000



% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

-16.5 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 8.1 (8.5)

**1990-94** 6.2 (10.0)

9.7 (11.6)

1985-89

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

9,40.0

2001

533

86

9

661

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

% change, 1997-2001

-83.6 (-78.1) -71.8 (-64.6)

386

**2000** 124 462

1**999** 187 613

**1998** 432 1,168

562 1,369

Grantees

Children

aths, 1995-99	related deaths: 3
Deaths, 1	f gun-relate
뜮	No. 0

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 7.3 (8.0)

**1990-94** 7.6 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.5 (7.5)

% change,

**PreK Wait List** 

PreK Enrollment,

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

**TOUGHTON** 

2000-01

seat is Salem and the largest industry is manufacturing. unemployment rate in October 2001 was 11 percent.

Positives: Increase in permanency placement rate.

26094

accept subsidies

Licensed centers are accredited icensed homes are accredited

accept subsidies

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	10,972	9,643	-12.1%
Black	550	573	4.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	24	24	0.0%
Asian	N/A	73	N/A
Vative Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	_	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	. 102	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	254	N/A
Hispanic*	111	161	45.0%

% change, 1997-2000 204.9 (72.5)

31.1 (23.8)

32.4 (26.4)

21.9 (20.7)

10.2 (13.8)

1998

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 74

Rate per 1,000 children

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

. \$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

**fwo-parent family** 

Single-parent family

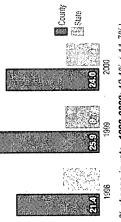
Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$12.60

Hourly wage Annual total

\$33,778

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family



Median Household Income, 1997: \$30,867 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 23.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 12.1% (-11.7%)

	hs: 3	children: 21.9 (22.9)	1000
HILL BEALIS, 1337-33	No. of gun-related deaths: 3	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.9 (22.9)	ond Doiconing

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 37.4 (41.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed:

Percent of child support distributed:

Child Support, FY 2001

41.6 (39.5) 29.0 (24.1)

E.SI

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 35

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

Single father ... (own child) 4.9% Single moth Grandparent 3.0° Other relatives 0. (own child)

10.9 (13.0) 10.6 (12.5) 10.1 (12.6) 89 to 1995-99 5.6 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens Teen Births

4.3% (5.1%) gave birth,

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	Percent change, 1985-	Teens age 15-19 who g 1999:
3	O'ne	\$ 6.75		ther / Married-couple family / (own child) 77.8%

,000	
Care—Rate/1	
Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000	,
Children in Fo	

-100.0 (72.5)	0.0 (23.8)	20.0 (26.4)	16.7 (20.7)	50.0 (13.8)
% change, 1997-2000	2000	1999	1998	1997
			ldren in Care	Percent of Children in Care
	nes-	ermanent Hon	n Placed in P	Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—
-53.8 (-41.5)	0.6 (8.3)	1.0 (9.8)	1.0 (12.2)	1.3 (14.2)
1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998
% change,				

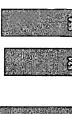
# Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 6

## 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 





8 5	
<b>524</b> 1998	
97 - 2001	
<b>7.8</b> 2000	
<b>53</b>	
<b>50</b>	

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	-Deaths/1,000		-
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
(11.6)	** (10.0)	(8.5)	N/A (-26.7).
Low Birth Weight	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent		

<b>1995-99</b> 6.0 (8.0)	-
<b>1990-94</b> 5.7 (7.8)	ions, 2000:
<b>1985-89</b> 5.2 (7.5)	Asthma Hospitalizat

2000: 0	
Diseases,	
reventable	
Vaccine-P <sub>I</sub>	
Contracted	
Who	
Children	

### Children of Marshall

## Coumtv

county is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October seat is in Lacon and the largest industry in the Marshall County's child population numbered (3,234 in 1990 and 3,097 in 2000. The county 2001 was 4.1 percent.

Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies. Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,207	2,989	-6.8%
Black	က	53	866.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	«	6	12.5%
Asian	N/A	13	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	80	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	47	N/A
Hispanic*	34	58	70.6%
Births, 1999: 128			

## SAFER

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 7.4% (-11.7%) Child Deaths, 1995-99

2000	12.9 (9.4)
1999	13.3 (11.1)
Lead Poisoning	% w/ etevated tead level

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 15.5 (22.9)

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

1985-89 to 1995-99

% change, 15.4 (6.7)

Enrollment	PreK Enrollment.
Head Start and PreK	Head Start Funded

PreK Wait List	2000-01	4
PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	75
Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	18

	LICEUSED CAIR CARE PROVIDERS		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	4	4
accept subsidies	. 2	2	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	9	<b>&amp;</b>	9
accept subsidies	Q	7	9
are accredited	0	0	0

## Class Size, 1999-2000









County eranses State



# Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.2% (82.6%)

# FEONOMIC SECURITY

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Singl	Single-parent family	<b>[wo-parent family</b>
Hourly wage	\$12.60	\$8.00
Annual total	\$26.607	\$33,778
Assumes all parents workinį	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

## Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for	59 (116)
Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$395 (\$776)

쨺

## Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 13.3 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4 2000-817 463

reversy integration for a raining of 4, coop. \$17,400		Median Household Income, 1997: \$38.347 (\$45,606)
		E
ō	l	=
3		-
incomes in		Househol
overly		Median

County

State State

Families	and Chi	s and Children on	TANF, 1	1997 to 2	2001	
	1997		1999	1999 2000		% change, 1997-20
Grantees	110	20	58	<b>5</b> 8		-82.7 (-78.1)
Children	222		73	99		-72.5 (-64.6)

9

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	43.7 (39.5)	l: 32.2 (24.1)
Child Support, FY 2001	Percent of child support distributed:	Percent of TANF child support distributed:

<sup>%</sup> of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.8 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



www.voices4kids.org

darried-couple lamily (own child) 70.7% Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Single mother / (own child) 14.4% Other relatives 0.6% Grandparent 5.2% ~ Single father . < (own child) 6.0%

percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 

15.5 (13.0) 17.1 (12.5) 19.1 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

5.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

-	30#	ster Children Diacod in Permanent Vemes	Disport in D	tor Children
<b>1998-2001</b> 26.1 (-41.5)	<b>2001</b> 8.7 (8.3)	<b>2000</b> 7.4 (9.8)	<b>1999</b> 6.9 (12.2)	<b>1998</b> 6.9 (14.2)
% change,				

### Percent of Children in Care Foster

1997	1998	1999	2000	1997-2000
24.2 (13.8)	31.4 (20.7)	5.9 (26.4)	22.0 (23.8)	-9.1 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 7

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment



<b>2001</b>	
986 2000	
9998 1999	
}: - <b>66</b> 8831	

2001

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	•
	1995-99
-Deaths/1,000	1990-94
Infant Mortality—	1985-89

	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 N/A (-26.7)		% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	37.0 (6.7)
	<b>1995-99</b> 10.7 (8.5)		1995-99	7.4 (8.0)
-Deaths/1,000	<b>1990-94</b>	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1990-94	6.9 (7.8)
intant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	<b>1985-89</b>	Low Birth Weight	1985-89	5.4 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

# % w/ elevated lead level Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Signal Si

### Children of Masom

### Commtv

PreK Wait List

PreK Enrollment,

**lead Start and Prek Enrollment** 

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

2000-01

2001

40€

2000 3 3 0 0 0

900200

seat. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemploycrease of almost 8 percent. Havana is the county Mason County had 3,913 children in 2000, Compared with 4,235 children in 1990, a dement rate in October 2001 was 5.4 percent.

Licensed Child Care Providers

Positives: Low child death rate, increase in KidCare enroll-Concerns: Increase in substitute care rate, increase in per-

accept subsidies

Licensed centers

cent of official to recita.	ė		
Child population	1990	2000	Сћапде
White	4,206	3,838	3,838 -8.7%
Black	cc	00	166 7%

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

are accredited

Licensed homes are accredited

Chira population	1990	0007	Change
White	4,206	3,838	-8.7%
Black	က	တ	166.7%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	œ	16	100.0%
Asian	N/A	۲,	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A		N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	5	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	35	N/A
Hispanic*	24	23	-4.2%

County

State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,131 (\$7,146)

10.8

10.6

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.2% (82.6%)

**डिट्टाएटागाडि अड्डा**प्राप्त

# SAFER

Two-parent family

Single-parent family

Hourly wage Annual total

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$8.05

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

\$26,715 \$12.65

> Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 16.9% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 1	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 11.4 (22.9)	oning 1999
hild Death	o. of gun-re	rerall rate	Lead Poisoning

Affordab Monthly F	Affordable Housing, 2001 Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$395 (\$776)	Ousing, 2001 Market Rent (F \$395 (\$776)	MR), 21		Minimum wa	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116)
Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.3 (1) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463	of Childr hreshold I	<b>en in Po</b> or a Fam	verty, 1	1 <b>997</b> : 1	Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.3 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463	
Median	lonsehol	d Incom	e, 1997	.\$33.	Median Household Income, 1997: \$33,274 (\$45,606)	(90
Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001	and Chil	dren on	TANF.	1997 to	3 2001	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	3 2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	198	116	34	32	\$	-90.9 (-78.1)
Children	408	294	142	119	26	-76.2 (-64.6)
Child Support, FY 2001 Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed:	<b>sport, FY</b> child sup TANF chi	2001 port distr ld suppor	ibuted: t distrib	uted:	48.0 (39.5) 33.5 (24.1)	

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

6.3 (9.4)

5.9 (11.1)

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 31.5 (41.5)

च्य **०**० च

family (own child) 68.2% Marriedcorrale Single mother / \ (own child) 17.8% Other relatives 1.3% Grandparent 5.2% -(ewn child) 5.3% Single father >

15.3 (12.6) 20.6 (13.0) 18.8 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 22.5 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens 1990-94 985-89 1995-99

5.8% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

# **Feen Births**

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	(1.5) 85.0 (-41.5)	
	2001	3.7 (8.3)	
	2000	4.3 (9.8)	
	1999	2.6 (12.2)	
	1998	2.0 (14.2)	

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change, 1997-2000	4.4 (72.5)
2000	26.1 (23.8)
1999	27.3 (26.4)
1998	40.0 (20.7)
1997	25.0 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 13

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

**Medicaid Enrollment** 







	2002
	<b>11,087</b>
	<b>1,122</b> 1999
	1,056

				5
2001	2000	1999	1998	10
048	1,0377	18172	1,036	52

m

	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99		N/A (-26.7)	
	1995.99		** (8.5)	
-Deaths/1,000	1990-94		(10.0)	
Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	1085-89	3000	** (11.6)	***************************************

	1995-99
Daniesreicem	1990-94
Low birth weight	1985-89

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

## Children of

### County Massac

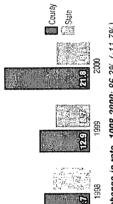
county seat. The largest industry is health care and social assistance and the unemployment rate was 4.1 percent in Occrease from 3,503 to 3,487. Metropolis is the Massac County's child population changed lit- 🔁 tie between 1990 and 2000, with a slight detober 2001

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens, high and in-Positives: Decrease in percent of low birth weight babies. creasing abuse neglect rates.

Child population         1990         2000           White         3,209         3,138           Black         265         221           American Indian/         13         6           Alaska Native         13         6           Asian         N/A         6           Native Hawaiian/         N/A         0           Pacific Islander         N/A         0           Asian or         Asian or         N/A           Two or more races         N/A         100           Hispanic*         14         45           Births, 1999: 202         1				
3,209 265 281 Native 13 NAA Hawaiian/ N/A or Islander N/A or Islander 8 Inore races N/A iic 14	Child population	1990	2000	Change
265 2 2an Indian/ 13 Native 13 Hawaiian/ N/A i Islander N/A 1 i Islander 8 h r more races N/A 1 iic* 14	White	3,209	3,138	-2.2%
Native 13 Native 13 NA Hawaiian/ I Islander N/A I Islander 8 N I Islander 8 N I Islander 14 Inc. 14	Black	265	221	-16.6%
Native 13  N/A  Hawaiian/  I Islander N/A  or  I Islander 8  N/A  Timore races N/A 1  iic* 14  1999: 202	American Indian/			
N/A Hawaiian/ or i. Islander N/A i. Islander 8 N/ r. more races N/A 1 iic 14 1999: 202	Alaska Native	13	9	-53.8%
N/A 8 N N/A 1	Asian	N/A	9	N/A
8 N N/A 1	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
8 N N/A 1	Asian or			
N/A 1	Pacific Islander	∞	N/A	N/A
14	Two or more races	N/A	100	N/A
Births, 1999: 202.	Hispanic*	14	45	221.4%
	Births, 1999: 202			

## 

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



(%/
(-11.
3.3%
<b>0</b> : 86.
-2000
1998
rate,
ii.
change

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

-39.8 (6.7)

5.9 (8.0)

5.2 (7.8)

9.8 (7.5)

No. of gun-related deaths: 2 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 29.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level	<b>1999</b> 8.8 (11.1)	<b>2000</b> 13.5 (9.4)
	***************************************	***************************************

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
 Cell Suppression;
 Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

() Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



lead Start and PreK Enrollment

PreK Wait List PreK Enrollment, **Head Start Funded** Slots, FY 2001 90

2000-01

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	roviders		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	2	2	2
accept subsidies	<b>,</b>	-	•
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	. 12	14	10
accept subsidies	10	12	8
are accredited	0	0	0

## Class Size, 1999-2000







County











Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,640 (\$7,146)

**Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 86.5% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**Ewo-parent family** 

\$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$12.13 Hourly wage Annual total

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 24.9 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$29,159 (\$45,606)

	% change, 1997-2001	-80.4 (-78.1)	-65.8 (-64.6)
2001	2001	37	146
1997 tr	-	46	
TANF,	1999	28	231
ldren on	1998	168	403
and Children	1997	189	427
Families :		Grantees	Children

Child Support, FY 2001

28.6 (39.5) 23.9 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: % of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 38.7 (41.5)



開 Married-couple iamily (own child) 72.8% Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Single mother / (own child) 15.6% Other relatives 0.8% Standparent 3.0% (own child) 5.1% Single lather.

10.7 (12.5) 11.1 (12.6) 12.0 (13.0) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 11.1 1990-94 12.0 1995-99 10.7 **Feen Births** 

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -4.2(-0.6)

1.6% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1999 2000 2001 1998-2001 7.6 (12.2) 4.8 (9.8) 4.1 (8.3) -53.9 (-41.5)				% cuange,
4.8 (9.8) 4.1 (8.3)	1999	2000	2001	1998-2001
	7.6 (12.2)	4.8 (9.8)	4.1 (8.3)	-53.9 (-41.5)

## Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

,o thange,	1997-2000	63.7 (72.5)	
	2000	25.7 (23.8)	
	1999	43.1 (26.4)	
!	1998	19.7 (20.7)	
	1997	15.7 (13.8)	***************************************

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 27

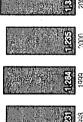
## 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment





Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

**Swo-parent family** 

Single-parent family

Hourly wage Annual total

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$32,619

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

\$25,103 \$11.89

<b>LEXB</b> 2001	
<b>11745</b> 2006	
<b>11/26/4</b> 1999	
<b>18</b> 83	
<b>S</b> 5	

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000,	
-Deaths/1	
Nortality-	
Infant	

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -50.7 (-26.7)	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -17.1 (6.7)
<b>1995-99</b> 7.5 (8.5)	<b>1995-99</b> 5.8 (8.0)
<b>1990-94</b> 12.3 (10.0)	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent 1985-89 1990-94 7.0 (7.5) 6.3 (7.8)
<b>1985-89</b> 15.2 (11.6)	Low Birth Weight 1985-89 7.0 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

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### McDonough Children of

### McDonough County experienced a 10 percent Coumty

PreK Wait List

PreK Enrollment,

**lead Start and PreK Enrollment** 

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

Positives: Low unemployment, increase in KidCare enroil-The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment 1990 to 5,827 in 2000. Its county seat is Macomb. decline in its child population, from 6,487 in rate in October 2001 was 2.1 percent.

icensed Child Care Providers

Concerns: High (but decreasing) percent of births to teens. ment, low infant mortality rate.

233 - 8 - 15 0 - 18 0 - 18

5 = - 2 + 0

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	6,173	5,366	-13.1%
Black	157	217	38.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	16	თ	-43.8%
Asian	N/A	87	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	125	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	106	N/A
Hispanic*	99	100	51.5%
Births, 1999: 306			

County

100

990

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

accept subsidies icensed centers

are accredited icensed homes are accredited Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,455 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

# 

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



Median Household Income, 1997: \$32,790 (\$45,606)

amilies and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 19.6 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -35.8% (-11.7%)

% change, 1997-2001

-88.0 (-78.1) 76.4 (-64.6)

38

승 6

76 210

141 347

317

Children Grantees

> Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.9 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level Child Deaths, 1995-99

11.5 (9.4)

11.3 (11.1)

44.9 (39.5) 27.2 (24.1) percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 32.8 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
-- ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Illinois Kids Count 2002

Married-couple tarnily (own child) 83.0% **Living Arrangements** for Children, 2000 Other relatives 0.9% Grandpareni 2.7% -(own child) 3.1% Single father.

5.0 (13.0) 5.3 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -9.3 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94 5.0 1995-99 5.3 **Feen Births** 

2.6% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

(own child) 8.9%

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-9.1 (-41.5)
	2001	1.0 (8.3)
	2000	0.8 (9.8)
	1999	1.0 (12.2)
	1998	(14.2)

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-Percent of Children in Care

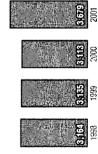
% change, 1997-2000 -34.4 (72.5)	***************************************
<b>2000</b> 16.0 (23.8)	***************************************
<b>1999</b> 27.6 (26.4)	
<b>1998</b> 32.2 (20.7)	
<b>1997</b> 24.4 (13.8)	

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 250

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment





199	
1998	
2001	1,000
2000	-Deaths/1
1999	tality—

Infant Mor

	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-89 to 1995-99
•	8.9 (11.6)	5.8 (10.0)	5.2 (8.5)	-41.6 (-26.7)
	Low Birth Weight Babies	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent		AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

1990-94	(0,0)
1985-89	11/11/11

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 7

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 96

### Children of McHenry County

is Woodstock. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.3 percent. children in 1990 to 78,543 in 2000. Its county seat McHenry County experienced a more than 45 (> percent increase in child population, from 53,272

Concerns: High housing costs, low percent of TANF child ow percent of births to teens. support distributed.

Positives: Low child poverty rate. low substitute care rate,

				•
Child population	1990	2000	Change	
White	51,849	72,632	40.1%	
Black	130	570	338.5%	
American Indian/ Alaska Native	88	122	38.6%	
Asian	N/A	1,130	N/A	
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	13	N/A	
Asian or Pacific Islander	459	N/A	N/A	
Two or more races	N/A	1.524	N/A	
Hispanic*	2,149	7,285	239.0%	
Births, 1999: 4,016	3			

## SAFER

Medicaid Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children





% change in rate, 1998-2000: -11.6% (-11.7%)

3.9 (9.4) Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.8 (22.9) 4.8 (11.1) Lead Poisoning % w/ etevated lead level

No. of gun-related deaths: 7

Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

11.8 (6.7)

**1995-99** 5.7 (8.0)

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	105
nrollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	436
<b>Head Start and Prek Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	235

Canad Little Lagrantic	D. c. c. i.d. c. c.		
FICEUSED CITIED CARE PROVIDERS	roviders		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	64	29	71
accept subsidies	44	45	54
are accredited	2	œ	Ŧ
Licensed homes	171	204	159
. accept subsidies	76	62 :	72
are accredited	9	9	

### Class Size, 1999-2000









County Constant State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,050 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.9% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA)

**Iwo-parent family** 

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$45,642 \$21.61 Hourly wage Annual total

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$891 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 4.8 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$59,162 (\$45,606)

County

State

	%		-82.7 (-64.6)
2001		0	
1997 to	1999 2000	တ	66
TANF,	1999	55	132
ildren on	1998	95	311
and Children	1997	235	268
Families		Grantees	Children

## Child Support, FY 2001

36.5 (39.5) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 8.5 (41.5)

' People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



8.1 (12.6) 9.2 (13.0) 9.3 (12.5) Percent of all births to teens 1990-94 995-99 985-89

21%

Other relatives 0.8%

Grandpareni 2.9%own child) 3.9% Single father.

2.1% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth 1999;

Married-couple family (own child) 74,4%

(own child) 15.9%

Single mother

% change,

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998-2001

5.6 (-41.5)

9.4 (8.3)

12.2 (9.8)

10.7 (12.2)

8.9 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

14.4 (-0.6)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

McLeam Coumtv

seat. Finance and insurance is the leading industry and the Positives: Low unemployment, increase in permanency 18 percent increase. Bloomington is the county (中心 unemployment rate in October 2001 was 1.8 percent. McLean County grew from a child population of  $\langle -$  29,822 in 1990 to 35,352 in 2000, a more than

Concerns: High substitute care rate, increasing percent of tow birth weight bables. placement.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	27,333	29,883	9.3%
Black	1,757	3,072	74.8%
American Indian/	u	Ğ	14 30.
Asian	N/A	.630	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	ග	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	408	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,123	N/A
Hispanic*	554	1,308	136.1%

% change, 1997-2000

45.1 (72.5)

**2000** 32.5 (23.8)

29.2 (26.4)

**1998** 23.2 (20.7)

22.4 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 127

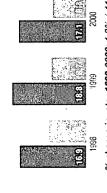
## CLEEN'S

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

.22.5 (-26.7) % change,

**1995-99** 7.9 (8.5)

**1990-94** 6.0 (10.0)

**1985-89** 10.2 (11.6)

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

8 888

311

County

State

% change in rate, 1998-2000; 1,2% (-11,7%)

	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 11.6 (22.9)	ildren: 11.6 (	22.9)
	Lead Poisoning	1999	200
<b>2000:</b> 0	% w/ elevated lead level	4.2 (11.1)	4.6 (9

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases,

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 70

No. of gun-related deaths: 3 Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 7.0 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.9 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.9 (7.5)

9.4)

	PreK Wait List	45
	rollment PreK Enrollment,	355
EDUCAVION	Head Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded PreK E	239

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	70	74	72
accept subsidies	26	65	64
are accredited	ဆ	6	თ
Licensed homes	166	199	176
accept subsidies	100	119	109
are accredited	2	က	က

Class Size, 1999-2000







County

Carama State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,187 (\$7,146)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.9% (82.6%)

self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA)

Two-parent family

\$38,124

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$31,790 \$15.05 **Hourly wage** Annual total

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 87 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$584 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.2 (17.5)

Poverly Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

345,606)	
<b>197:</b> \$46,615 (\$45,606)	
ome, 1997:	
onsehold Incor	
포	
Median	

Families	and Chil	ldren on	TANF,	1997 to 2	9	
1997 1998	1997	1998	1999	1999 2000 200	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	751	354	86	99	54	-92.8 (-78.1)
Children	1,716	382	448	302	258	-85.0 (-64.6)

39.4 (39.5) 13.5 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 22.1 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

-- Cell Suppression, \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Illinois Kids Count 2002

Signal Signal

Varried-couple family (own child) 75.0% (own child) 16.0% Other relatives 0.6% Single mother Grandparent 2.2%own child) 4.6% Single father.

10.6 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 8.2 (13.0) 9.7 (12.6) 9.5 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens feen Births 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

4.1% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

### Children of Menard County

the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.4 percent. cent. Petersburg is the county seat. Retail trade is Menard County's child population grew from 🗘 3,067 in 1990 to 3,309 in 2000, nearly 8 per-

Concerns: Increase in substitute care rate, increase in per cent of low birth weight babies. Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,043	3,240	6.5%
Black	9	15	150.0%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	œ	ത	12.5%
Asian	N/A	1	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or	ι	X / 14	47.74
Pacific Islander	ລ	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	25	N/A
Hispanic*	17	43	152.9%
20 - 4000 - 40 T			4.

54.0 (72.5) 1997-2000

15.4 (23.8)

14.3 (26.4)

**1998** 61.5 (20.7)

10.0 (13.8)

1997

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 9

· 2000

% change,

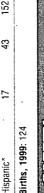
## SAFER

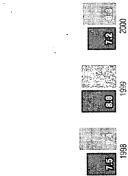
Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children





933 2001

550

676 1999

101

46

88

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

Countly

State

1985-89 to 1995-99

N/A (-26.7)

1995-99 \*\* (8.5)

\*\* (10.0)

**1985-89** 16.8 (11.6)

1990-94

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -4.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 6.8 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.2 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.8 (7.5)

% change, 17.2 (6.7)

No. of gun-related deaths: 1 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.3 (22.9)	Lead Poisoning 1999 2000	d level 3.0 (11.1) 0
17.2 (6.7)		ises, 2000: 0
6.8 (8.0)		Preventable Disea
5.2 (7.8)	tions, 2000: 🗀	racted Vaccine-
5.8 (7.5)	Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 🗓	Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0



PreK Enrollment, Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

PreK Wait List

240840 Licensed Child Care Providers accept subsidies accept subsidies icensed centers are accredited icensed homes are accredited

Class Size, 1999-2000

50.0 (-41.5)

**2001** 2.7 (8.3)

**2000** 1.8 (9.8)

**1999** 0.9 (12.2)

1.8 (14.2)

1998

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

% change. 1998-2001

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000







Ceunty

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,387 (\$7,146)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.6% (82.6%)

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) Single-parent family

**Iwo-parent family** 

\$35,553

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family \$28,487 \$13.49 fourly wage Annual total

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 81 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$542 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$42,678 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	and Children on	TANE, 1	TANF, 1997 to 2001	100	
	1997		1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-200
Grantees	25	49	15	9	9	-92.6 (-78.1)
Children	192	148	29	45	38	-80.2 (-64.6)

듭

Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

44.4 (39.5) 22.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 20.5 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
- Cell Suppression: \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



Married-couple lamily (own child) 75.9% / Single mother / (own child) 11.3% Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 5.0% (own child) 4.6% Single lather.

1995-99 11.7 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 2.5 (12.6) 10.0 (13.0) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

4.3% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

% change, 11.8 (-41.5)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998-2001

**2001** 1.9 (8.3)

1.0 (9.8)

**1999** 1.4 (12.2)

1.7 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

-6.2(-0.6)

### County Mercer

than 8 percent decrease. Its county seat is Aledo. compared with 4,603 children in 1990, a more Mercer County had 4,205 children in 2000.

Concerns: Increase in substitute care rate. low birth weight babies

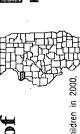
# Births, 1999: 193

SALFIEL S

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment



Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.2 percent

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate, low percent of

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,540	4,080	-10.1%
Black	18	ξ	-16.7%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	7	9	-57.1%
Asian	N/A	-	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	-	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	50	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	64	N/A
Hispanic*	20	100	100.0%

% change, 1997-2000 125.2 (72.5)

**2000** 50.0 (23.8)

41.7 (26.4)

**1998** 44.4 (20.7)

22.2 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 8

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

N/A (-26.7)

1995-99

**1990-94** 

**1985-89** 

Low Birth Weight Babies-Percent

**30** 200

88

Ş

83

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000





% change in rate, 1998-2000: -32.6% (-11.7%)

	c
1995-99	C. addand dada an all
 ĦS,	41.4
Child Deaths,	1
므	7
丟	4

1985-89 to 1995-99

9.3 (6.7)

**1995-99** 4.7 (8.0)

**1990-94** 4.8 (7.8)

**1985-89** 4.3 (7.5)

% change,

No. of gun-related deaths: 2 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 23.4 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000	
% w/ elevated lead level	9.2 (11.1)	11.2 (9.4)	
	***************************************	***************************************	1

# Children of

# dead Start and Prek Enrollment

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	0
	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	
au otait and rich bindingin	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	40

Licensed Phild Care Providers	Ornvidare		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	9	9
accept subsidies	8	7	4
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	10	17	56
accept subsidies	10	15	18
are accredited	0	0	0

## Class Size, 1999-2000









Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,264 (\$7,146)

# **Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 91.6% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECUEITA

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family

Single-parent family **Hourly wage** Annual total

\$7.72 \$32,604 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$38.584 (\$45,606)

County

7 to 2000 33 33 98	66	n TANF, 1999 51 135	and Children on TANF, 199 1997 1998 1999 121 65 51 247 159 135
--------------------	----	------------------------------	--

Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

41.8 (39.5) 15.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.6 (41.5)

\* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Married-couple lamily (own child) 82.0% Single mother. Other relatives 0.5% Grandparent 3.0%: (own child) 4.1% Single lather

5.4 (13.0) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens 1995-99 1990-94 985-89

1.9% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

(own child) 9.1%

### 7.6 (12.6) **Teen Births**

-25.8 (-0.6) 5.6 (12.5)

8
late/1
Care
Substitute
Foster/
Children ir

		***************************************	***************************************	
-27.3 (-41.5	0.8 (8.3)	1.1 (9.8)	. 1.0 (12.2)	.1 (14.2)
1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998
% change,				

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

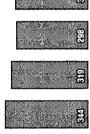
% change, 1997-2000	118.0 (72.5)
2000	36.4 (23.8)
1999	25.0 (26.4)
1998	25.0 (20.7)
1997	16.7 (13.8)

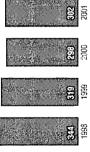
Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 15

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001 KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 







		/1,000	-Deaths/1,0	Mortality-	Infant I
			•		٠.
1996	1998	2001	2000	1999	1998

B

9

% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	N/A (-26.7)	
	1995-99	** (8.5)	
	1990-94	(10.0)	
	1985-89	(11.6)	

	Š
t Babies—Percent	
. Weigh	
.ow Birt	•

**1995-99** 6.3 (8.0) **1990-94** 5.5 (7.8) 4.7 (7.5) 1985-89

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

### Children of Monroe

Commtv

PreK Wait List

PreK Enrollment,

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

**= =** 

~ 0 6 £ 0

0 × 0 × 0

is Waterloo and the largest industry is retail trade. 5,990 children to 7,291 children. The county seat employment rate in October 2001 was 3.6 percent. Monroe County saw a 21.7 percent increase in 🍫 child population between 1990 and 2000,

**Licensed Child Care Providers** 

Positives: Low substitute care rate and births to teens, in-Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies. crease in KidCare enrollment

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,929	7,175	21.0%
Black	2	6	350.0%
American Indian/		٠,	,
Alaska Native	17	14	-17.6%
Asian	N/A	36	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	30	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	20	N/A
Hispanic*	52	11	48.1%
Births, 1999: 338			

County state

(B)

202

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

accept subsidies icensed centers

are accredited icensed homes are accredited Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,560 (\$7,146)

**Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 90.8% (82.6%)

## SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$625 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

93 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 6.8 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

**[wo-parent family** 

ielf-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA

ECONOMIC SECURITAL

Single-parent family

\$38,476

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

\$31,635 \$14.98

Hourly wage Annual total



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 39.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

% change. 34.0 (6.7)

(22.9)	2
ıs: 0 children: 20.4	1999
No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.4 (22.9)	Lead Poisoning





Median Household Income, 1997: \$49.620 (\$45,606)	Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001	1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 %
Skate	Fa	2000

% change, 1997-2001

-90.7 (-78.1) 78.9 (-64.6)

5

2000 6 34

54 24

98 98

54 128

Grantees

Children

,	2000	2.6 (9.4)
	1999	4:8 (11.1)
	. Bu	lead level
1	Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level



% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 6.3 (41.5)

43.7 (39.5) 72.4 (24.1)

Percent of TANF child support distributed:

Percent of child support distributed:

Child Support, FY 2001

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

VOCES KINTENSES CHILERE 667

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Other relatives 0.9% Grandparent 4.3% (own child) 5.9% Single father.

Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

5.1% (5.1%) 12.1 (12.6) 16.3 (13.0) 16.5 (12.5) 36.8 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

### Marries-couple family (own child) 70.8% (own child) 15.6% Single mother,

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

		Complete Alexander Complete Co	G -:	04:14
-24.2 (-41.5)	2.5 (8.3)	2.6 (9.8)	3.6 (12.2)	.3 (14.2)
% change, 1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998

က

### 34.4 (23.8) **1999** 45.5 (26<sub>:</sub>4) Percent of Children in Care **1998** 24.3 (20.7) 32.4 (13.8) Foster

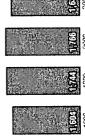
Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 17

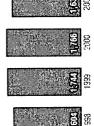
## 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

Medicaid Enrollment KidCare Enrollmen







( <b>3</b> )	
<b>1,766</b>	
<b>1939</b>	
<b>F</b> 92	

3 8	
<b>1.766</b> 2000	
<b>1,744</b> 1999	
<b>1) (044)</b> 1998	

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	-Deaths/1,000		à
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985
9.7 (11.6)	5.9 (10.0)	5.8 (8.5)	4

89 to 1995-99

6 change,

0.2 (-26.7)

•	<b>1995-99</b> 7.4 (8.0)
ow Birth Weight Babies—Percent	<b>1990-94</b> 5.9 (7.8)
ow Birth Weight	<b>1985-89</b> 5.0 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 8 **1990-94** 5.9 (7.8) **1985-89** 5.0 (7.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

### Montgomery Children of County

in the county is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in county seat is in Hillsboro and the largest industry Montgomery County's child population num- Society 7,265 in 2000. The

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality, decrease in substitute October 2001 was 5.3 percent. care rate.

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens, increase in low birth weight babies

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	7,744	7,100	-8.3%
Black	25	20	100.0%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	13	50	38.5%
Asian	N/A	19	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	9	N/A
Asian or			٠
Pacific Islander	28	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	99	N/A
Hispanic*	62	7	14.5%
Births, 1999: 345			-

% change, 1997-2000

6.2 (72.5)

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children







% change in rate, 1998-2000: -12.9% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 1	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.9 (22.9)
	No. of	Overall

**1985-89 to 1995-99** 48.0 (6.7)

% change,

2000	7.6 (9.4)	
1999	7.6 (11.1)	
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level	***************************************

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	16
nrollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	414
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	52

1999   2000   2001	<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	roviders		
s 7 7 7 7 7 0 0 0 0 0 19 15 15 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1999	2000	2001
15 7 7 7 7 0 0 0 0 0 19 19 15 15 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Licensed centers	10	10	10
. 19 . 20	accept subsidies	7		9
. 19 . 20 ss 13 . 15 0 0	are accredited	0	0	0
ss 13 15 15 1	Licensed homes	19	20	23
are accredited 0 0 0 0	accept subsidies	13	15	15
	are accredited	0	0	0

## Class Size, 1999-2000







County

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,684 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 84.8% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

2001
Standard,
<b>If-Sufficiency</b>

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
ourly wage	\$12.45	\$7.93
nnual total	\$26.291	\$33,510
ssumes all pare.	ssumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

Asi Ani Asi

# Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Minimum wage hours/week for FMR \$395 (\$776) Affordable Housing, 2001

<b>1997:</b> 19.7 (17.5)	1, <b>2000</b> : \$17,463
Percent of Children in Poverty, 1	Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4,

Median Household Income, 1997: \$33,368 (\$45,606)

	-					
Families a	and Chil	s and Children on T	TANF,	TANF, 1997 to 2001	듣	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	307	128	10	4	က	-99.0 (-78.1)
Children	629	344	66		49	-92.6 (-64.6)

### Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

43.7 (39.5) 14.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.8 (41.5)

00°

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999; (own child) 67.5% couple family Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 (own chitd) 18.1% Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 3.9% Single tather , / ( (own child) 4.9%

14.4 (12.5) 0.7 (12.6) 12.9 (13.0) 34.8 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1990-94 1995-99 985-89

# Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	1998-2001
7.7 (14.2)	8.3 (12.2)	5.8 (9.8)	5.3 (8.3)	-31.2 (-41.5

## Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

# Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 25

tealth Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Medicaid Enrollment





	<u> </u>	2 ``
	ě; G	2000
	999	1996
	(A.S.).	1988

**10** 

	4005 00
-Deaths/1,000	1000
Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	

		93	<b>Low Birth Weight</b>
22.2 (-26.7)	8.8 (8.5)		7.2 (11.6) 6.3 (10.0)
% cnauge, 1985-89 to 1995	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89
			•

1990-94	(0.17)	0.7) 7.0
1985-89	( ) ( ) ( ) ( )	9.7 (7.3)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

### Morgan Commtv

Children of

Jacksonville. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the his central Illinois county has its county seat in the 3,869 children in 1990, a nearly 6 percent drop. Morgan County had 8,348 children in 2000 and

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate, increase in unemployment rate in October 2001 was 2.7 percent. KidCare enrollment.

3.5% (5.1%)

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens, increase in infant mortality rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	8,325	7,532	-9.5%
Black	419	479	14.3%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	. 27	16	33.3%
Asian	N/A	40	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	CNI	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	47	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	198	N/A
Hispanic*	1.1	145	88.3%
Births, 1999: 392		,	

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



19 to 1995-99

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -391% (-11.7%)

# Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

53.8 (6.7)

**1995-99** 8.0 (8.0)

No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.0 (22.9)

 1999 2000	Hevel 11.8 (11.1) 11.2 (9.4)	
 Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level	



	PreK Wait List	2000-01	45
nollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	151
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001.	143

Care Provid	2 12 7 7 7 7 2 59. 59. 50
are accredited	

### Class Size, 1999-2000













# 

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.6% (82.6%)

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**[wo-parent family** Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$12.69 tourly wage Annual total

\$33,957

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 69 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$461 (\$776)

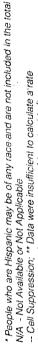
Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$36,018 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on	and Chi	ldren on	TANF,	1997 to 2	5	-
	1997	1998	1999	1999 2000 2001	2001	% change, 1997-200
Grantees	357	240	79	\$	20	-94.4 (-78.1)
Children	783		318	153	156	-80.1 (-64.6)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

39.5 (39.5) 17.3 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 31.2 (41.5)



Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



Married-couple family (own child) 79.0% (own child) 10.7% Other relatives 0.5% Single mother Grandpareril 3.8%" (own child) 4.3% Single lather.

11.6 (12.5) 27.4 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 9.1 (12.6) 9.9 (13.0) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

5.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

% change, 1998-2001 20.0 (-41.5)

**2001** 3.0 (8.3)

**2000** 2.7 (9.8)

**1999** 2.5 (12.2)

2.5 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

### Children of Moultrie

ty seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemy rising from 3,662 to 3,672. Sullivan is the counchild population between 1990 and 2000, slight-Moultrie County experienced little change in

**Licensed Child Care Providers** 

Concerns: Increase in abuse and neglect rate, increase in Positives: Increase in permanency placement rate. substitute care rate.

0140

Class Size, 1999-2000

**PreK Wait List** 

PreK Enrollment,

ead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

**EDUCATION** 

2000-01

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,650	3,610	-1.1%
Black	2	=	450.0%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	7	4	-42.9%
Asian	N/A	S	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	က	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	ო	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	8	N/A
Hispanic 7	10	20	100.0%

County County

(Page 1987)

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,435 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.9% (82.6%)

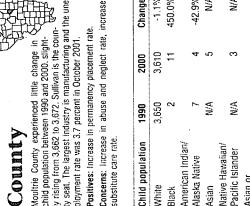
ECONOMIC SECURITY

## 

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

**KidCare Enrollment** 



accept subsidies

accept subsidies Licensed centers

are accredited icensed homes. are accredited

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,650	3,610	-1.1%
Black	2	Ξ	450.0%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	7	4	-42.9%
Asian	N/A	S	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	က	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	က	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	30	N/A
Hispanic <sup>*</sup>	10	20	100.0%
Births 1999: 206			
201			

1997-2000 39.9 (72.5) % change

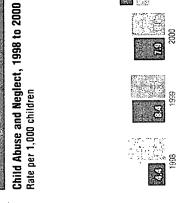
**2000** 20.0 (23.8)

18.2 (26.4)

**1998** 30.8 (20.7)

14.3 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001; 20



83 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

\$24,119

Hourly wage Annual tota 59 (116)

Two-parent family

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

70/1	70 50/ /-11	- 1000 2000: 70 E0/ (-11 79/)
	2000	1999
	180	8
Count State		

1985-89 to 1995-99

N/A (-26.7) % change,

1995-99

**1990-94** 

**1985-89** 

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

[2]

8

83

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

Median Household Income, 1997: \$37,859 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 11.5 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

% change, 1997-2001 -95.3 (-78.1) -80.0 (-64.6)

2001 2 19

**2000** 1

- 52

33

43 95

Grantees Children

1999

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 79.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

1**995-99** 6.4 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.3 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.1 (7.5)

% change.

0 ildren: 18.3 (22.9)	<b>1999 2000</b> 0.0 (11.1) 1.1 (9.4)
No. of gun-related deaths: 0	Lead Poisoning
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.3 (22.9)	% w/ elevated lead level

Child Support, FY 2001 Percent of child support distributed:	49.4 (39.5)	
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 0.0 (24.1)	0.0 (24.1)	
% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 19.4 (41.5	duced Lunch,	2000: 19.4 (41.5

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total
 N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
 Cell Suppression;
 Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Married-couple lamily iown child) 75.2% (own child) 12.9% Other relatives 0.9% Single mother Grandparent 3.6% -(oven child) 5.0% Single father,

1995-99 11.2 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 10.9 (13.0) 4.3 (-0.6) 9.8 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94

4.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

% change, 1998-2001 52.4 (-41.5)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

3.2 (8.3)

**2000** 2.7 (9.8)

**1999** 2.2 (12.2)

2.1 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

### Children of Commtv Ogle

Manufacturing is the leading industry and the unemploymen more than 11 percent. Oregon is the county seat. 12,599 in 1990 to 14,034 in 2000, an increase of Ogle County grew from a child population of rate in October of 2001 was 4.4 percent.

Concerns: Decrease in permanency placement rate, increase Positives: Decrease in abuse and negiect rate. in percent of births to teens.

(4/5:40 10			3
	12,161	13,085	7.6%
Black	24	. 87	262.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	52	40	60.0%
Asian	N/A	54	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	თ	A/N
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	280	N/A
Hispanic*	623	1,225	%9.96

**1997-2000** -30.2 (72.5)

**2000** 14.3 (23.8)

27.8 (26.4)

**1998** 26.1 (20.7)

20.5 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 49

% change,

## 115 E 1 V S

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

902

26.9 (-26.7) % change,

**1995-99** 5.7 (8.5)

1990-94 5.8 (10.0)

**1985-89** 7.8 (11.6)

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent





% change in rate, 1998-2000: -46.4% (-11.7%)

	<b>s</b> : 2
1995-99	ted deaths
	ated (
Deaths,	of gun-related deaths: 2
Pild	0. Of

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

7.4 (6.7)

**1995-99** 5.8 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.0 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.4 (7.5)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.3 (22.9)

## 

Prek Enrollment, lead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded

PreK Wait List 2000-01 Slots, FY 2001

1999 2000 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers		
13 13 13 13 13 15 2 2 2 2 2 2 58 58 74 58 53 55 53 53 55 53 53 55 55 55 55 55 55		1999	2000	2001
is 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 58 74 68 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63	Licensed centers	13	13	. 12
0 0 58 74 35 53 0 0	accept subsidies	2	2	<b>c</b> V
58 74 85 85 85 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	are accredited	0	0	, <del>T</del> ****
35 · 53 · 0 · 0	Licensed homes	28	7.4	69
. 0	accept subsidies	32.	53	27
	are accredited	0		Ċ

## Class Size, 1999-2000







County

STATE STATE



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000; \$6,335 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000; 86.4% (82.6%)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA)

**fwo-parent family** 

537, 185

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$14.42 \$30,450 fourly wage Annual total

# Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 89 (116) \$594 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.9 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$42,064 (\$45,606)

	%	19 -90.3 (-78.1)	
1997 to 200	1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	\$	73
I TANF,	1999	33	105
ildren or	1998	100	229
and Ct	1997	195	399
Families		Grantees	Children

Child Support, FY 2001

48.4 (39.5) 28.4 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 14.0 (41.5).

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

Cell Suppression; "\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
 ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



J

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

# Illinois Kids Count 2002

### PreK Wait List 2000-01 Prek Enrollment, lead Start and PreK Enrollment TOUGATION Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	roviders		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	72	77	73
accept subsidies	49	27	29
are accredited	•	<b></b> -	9
Licensed homes	117	144	147
accept subsidies		114	133
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000









**Jer-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000:** \$6,660 (\$7,146)

# Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 78.1% (82.6%)

EGONOMIC SEGURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA)

fwo-parent family Single-parent family \$31,034 \$14.69 **Hourly** wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR \$37,606 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 22.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

\$586 (\$776)

88 (116)

Median Household Income, 1997: \$39,579 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	dren on	<u>.</u>	1997 to 2	2001	
	1997	1997 1998 19	66	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2
Grantees	3,173	2,495	1,381	855	460	-85.5 (-78.1)
Children	7.800	6.809	4.736	3.390	2.231	-71.4 (-64.6)

2001

	39.4 (39.5)	21.9 (24.1)
Child Support, FY 2001	Percent of child support distributed:	Percent of TANF child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 38.2 (41.5)

13.3 (3.4) % W/ elevaled lead level

Children of Coumtv Peoria

5.9 (12.6) 18.1 (13.0) 16.4 (12.5)

Percent of all births to teens

1990-94 985-89 1995-99

**Teen Births** 

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

Other relatives 1.4% Grandparent 6.0%-

YATIMISY.

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

3.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

couple family (own child) 59.5%

(own child) 25.1%

Married

Single father > (own child) 4.5%

most populous county, tell 3 percent, from 47.505 in 1990 to 46,042 in 2000. The county seat 47.505 in 1990 to 46,042 in 2000. The county seat to second as a second as a second as a second country in October 2001 was 4.5 percent. Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate, increase in Kid-The child population in Peoria County, the 11th Care enrollment. 5.1% (5.1%)

ligh lead poisoning rati	are rate.	4000
Concerns: High lead poisoning rate, low graduation rate, high	substitute care rate.	 7007

% change,	Child population	1990	2000	Change
1998-2001	White:	35,867	31,144	-13.2%
6.7 (-41.5)	Black	10,982	11,716	6.7%
	American Indian/	87	114	34 0%
	Asian	N/A	069	N/A
% change, 1997-2000	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	15	N/A
3.1 (72.5)	Asian or	ca E	V/N	M/A
	Two or more races	N/A	1,760	N/A
	Hispanic*	1,011	1,457	44.1%
	2011 - 4000 - 0 FOA			

23.6 (23.8)

26.8 (26.4)

**1998** 21.5 (20.7)

22.9 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 161

22.4 (8.3)

22.8 (9.8) 2000

**1999** 21.6 (12.2)

21.0 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

Births, 1999: 2,581

# S.13 3 12

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

-24.0 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 9.2 (8.5)

10.0 (10.0)

12.1 (11.6)

1985-89

1990-94

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

2001

966

3

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

(53)



	(%)
2000	:hange in rate, 1998-2000: -1.6% (-11.7%)
1999	, 1998-2000
	in rate
1998	hange

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 8.4 (8.0)

**1990-94** 8.0 (7.8)

**1985-89** 8.0 (7.5)

% change.

hs: 6 children: 17.0 (22.9)	1999 2000
No. of gun-related deaths: 6 Overall rate per 10,000 children: $17.0\ (22.9)$	Lead Poisoning 1999

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable - Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to caiculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

E S

හු ර

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

(bwn child) 69.0% Marriedaldinos family Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Other relatives 0.9% Single mother Grandparent 4.9%" lown child) 5.4% Single lather >

	ths to teens	15.1 (12.6)	13.8 (13.0)	14.3 (12.5)	Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	-48(-06)
Teen Births	Percent of all births to teens	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	Percent change,	
			_			

4.1% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

(own child) 16.8%

 Idren in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000	
Ξ	

		Total House	x = District	,
-35.7 (-41.5)	1.8 (8.3)	2.4 (9.8)	2.4 (12.2)	2.8 (14.2)
% change, 1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998

## Foster Children Placed in Permanent Komes-Percent of Children in Care

}	% change,	2000 1997-2000	52.9 (23.8) 348.3 (72.5)
		1999	50.0 (26.4)
dren in Care		1998	36.8 (20.7)
ercent of Children in Care		1997	11.8 (13.8)

# Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment





	ð	Či.	
	0,075	2000	
	1100	1999	
	1,125	1998	

1999	
1998	
2001	saths/1,000
3000	-Deaths
1996	Mortality-
1998	Infant

N/A (-26.7)	** (8.5)	12.9 (11.6) 9.5 (10.0) .ow Birth Weight Babies—Percent	12.9 (11.6) .ow Birth Weight
1985-89 to 1995-99	<b>1995-99</b>	<b>1990-94</b>	<b>1985-89</b>
N/A (-26.7)		9.5 (10.0)	12.9 (11.6)

% change,

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 7

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

### Children of Perry

Commtv

the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment 10 percent. The county seat is in Pickneyville and the 5,648 in 1990 and 5,081 in 2000, a decrease of Perry County's child population numbered

Positives: Decrease in percent of births to teens, increase in Concerns: High unemployment, low percent of child support rate in October 2001 was 6.3 percent permanency placement rate.

distributed.

Child population	1990	2000	Сћапде
White	.5,451	4,774	-12.4%
Black	138	162	17.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	9	. 23	130.0%
Asian	N/A	4	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	. 38	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	88	N/A
Hispanic*	51	89	74.5%
Births, 1999: 227			

## 

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children











Vo. of gun-related deaths: 4 Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

33.3 (6.7)

**1995-99** 7.6 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.4 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.7 (7.5)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.3 (22.9)

		<b>Lead Poisoning 1999 2000</b> %w/ elevated lead level 15.0 (11.1) 12.3 (9.4)	
--	--	--	--

### HOURSHION.

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	N/A
nrollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	N/A
lead Start and PreK Enrollment	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	26

Licensed Control 1999 Licensed centers 6 accept subsidies 4 are accredited 0 Licensed homes 8	Providers 1999 6 4 0 7	2000 7 4 4 0 11	2001 7 7 0 0 111 8
accept substates	. o		0

### Class Size, 1999-2000

















Jer-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,241 (\$7,146)

# Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.2% (82.6%)

# Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

TECONIONIIC SECURITY

•	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
ourly wage	\$12.13	\$7.81
nnual total	\$25,620	\$33,005
sumes all parent	ssumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	family

\$7.81 AS AS

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 20.5 (17.5) \$395 (\$776)

Median Household Income, 1997: \$30,674 (\$45,606) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Families	and Chi	and Children on	TANF,	1997 to 2	<b>6</b>	•
	1997		1999	1999 2000 200	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	259	178	65	. 28	19	-92.7 (-78.1)
Children	542		195	107	79	-85.4 (-64.6)

5

Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 28.3 (41.5)

28.6 (39.5) 36.8 (24.1)

\* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable - Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate () Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



### 8 12 13 103

# Children of

### Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

Married-couple family (own child) 79.6% / (own child) 11.1% Other relatives 0.6% Grandparent 3.5%own child) 3.5% Single father.

10.1 (12.6) -13.3 (-0.6) 8.8 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 9.4 (13.0) Percent of all births to teens 1990-94 985-89 995-99

2.3% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

### County Piatt **Feen Births**

county seat. The largest industry is retail trade and the unncrease from 3,989 to 4,108. Monticello is the Platt County experienced little change in child 🕂 employment rate was 2.8 percent in October 2001 population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight

Positives: High percent of child support distributed, low abuse and neglect rate.

Concerns: Increase in low birth weight babies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,977	4,031	1.4%
Black	₹1	21	425.0%
American Indian/			•
Alaska Native	4	ঘ	%0.0
Asian	N/A	-	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	-	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	ব	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	38	N/A
Hispanic*	=	51	363.6%
Births, 1999: 170			

% change, 1997-2000

23.2 (72.5)

**2000** 39.3 (23.8)

**1999** 20.0 (26.4)

**1998** 25.0 (20.7)

31.9 (13.8)

1997

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 14

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment



Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

N/A (-26.7)

**1995-99** 

**1990-94** 

**1985-89** 

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

9

(3)

**(2)** 

8

9

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 21.9% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.5 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99 8.9 (6.7)

**1995-99** 6.1 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.0 (7.8)

1985-89 5.6 (7.5)

% change,

<b>2000</b> 6.5 (9.4)	
<b>1999</b> 8.8 (11.1)	
aad Poisoning w/ elevated lead level	

	Enrollment	PreK Enrollment,
TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	Head Start and PreK Enrollmen	Head Start Funded

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

PreK Wait List

2000-01

2000-01

Licensed Child Care Providers	roviders			
	1999	2000		2001
Licensed centers	4	4		4
accept subsidies	ო	က		က
are accredited	0	0		0
Licensed homes	63	89		54
accept subsidies	56	30		22
are accredited	.0	. 0	٠,	o.

Class Size, 1999-2000

52.9 (-41.5)

**2001** 3.2 (8.3)

**2000** 3.9 (9.8)

4.6 (12.2)

6.8 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change, 1998-2001







County

o, e. State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,822 (\$7,146)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.8% (82.6%)

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Single-parent family \$12.93 Hourly wage Annual total

**fwo-parent family** 

\$34,421

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

\$433 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.6 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$43,109 (\$45,606)

MANAGEMENT AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND		-88.1 (-78.1)	
2007	2001	7	23
5	2000	တ	28
TANF,	1999	=	35
s and Children on 1	1998	44	104
and Ch	1997	29	118
Families a		Grantees	hildren

55.3 (39.5) 50.0 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 17.5 (41.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 8

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

Married-couple family (own child) 76.1% lown child; 12.3% Single mother/ Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 3.7% ~ own child) 4.8% Single father.

13.5 (12.6) 1995-99 13.6 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 14.5 (13.0) 0.6(-0.6)Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1990-94

3.5% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

### Children of County Pike

is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October decrease. Its county seat is Pittsfield. Retail trade pared with 4,365 children in 1990, a 4 percent Pike County had 4,190 children in 2000, com-2001 was 4.6 percent. Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate, increase in Concerns: Decrease in permanency placement rate, increase n low birth weight bables. KidCare enrollment

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,338	4,119	-5.0%
Black	2	ব	100.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	∞	10	25.0%
Asian	N/A	ထ	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	₩-	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	<del>,</del>	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	37	N/A
Hispanic*	32	26	-18.8%
Births, 1999: 192			

% change, 1997-2000 31.6 (72.5)

**2000** 16.7 (23.8)

26.7 (26.4)

**1998** 25.6 (20.7)

24.4 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 23

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

N/A (-26.7) % change,

1995-99

15.4 (10.0)

11.6 (11.6)

1985-89

1990-94

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

**68** 

8

93

8

1593

County

State

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -74.6% (-11.7%)

995-99	d deaths: 1	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 22.7 (22.9)	1999 20
Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of qun-related deaths: 1	Overall rate per 1	Lead Poisoning

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 8.1 (8.0)

**1990-94** 7.3 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.9 (7.5)

% change,

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000	
% w/ elevated lead level	8.4 (11.1)	6.6 (9.4)	

\* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

## 

PreK Wait List PreK Enrollment, ead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

ders 2000 5 1 2 2 0 0 0 4 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8	Licensed Child Care Providers 1999 Licensed centers accept subsidies 1 are accredited 0 Licensed homes 48
o.	are accredited

Class Size, 1999-2000

30.4 (-41.5) % change, 1998-2001

4.8 (8.3)

5.0 (9.8) 2000

**1999** 6.2 (12.2)

6.9 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000







County State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,061 (\$7,146)

# ECONOMIC SECURITY

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.2% (82.6%)

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$24,226 \$11.47 **Hourly wage** Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$395 (\$776)

Median Household Income, 1997: \$29,308 (\$45,606) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 20.4 (17.5)

Families	and Chi	es and Children on	TANF,	ildren on TANF, 1997 to 20	2001	
	1997	1998	1999	2000		% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	108	25	56	<u>0</u> ;	10	-90.7 (-78.1)
Children	259	172	100	76		-80.7 (-64.6)
•						

41.8 (39.5) 51.9 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 31.9 (41.5)



Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Living Arrangements or Children, 2000 Other relatives 0.9% Grandparent 3.8% own child) 4.4% Single talber

15.1 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens

12.8 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

0.6% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

(own child) 15.2%

Single mother

### 16.0 (13.0) -15.0(-0.6)**Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99 coupte lamily (own child) 67.8%

## Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	472.7 (-41.5)
	2001	6.3 (8.3)
	2000	3.2 (9.8) 6.3 (8.3
	1999	.1 (14.2) 2.1 (12.2)
	1998	.1 (14.2)

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change,	1997-2000	N/A (72.5)
	2000	40.0 (23.8)
	1999	) (13.8) 0.0 (20.7) 33.3 (26.4)
	1998	0.0 (20.7)
	1997	0.0 (13.8)

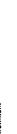
Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 4

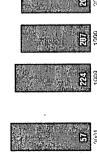
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Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 





		ij.	ন্ত	500
			<u> </u>	2000
			13	1399
			224	1588

<b>200</b>	
2008 2008	
1389	
<b>723.4</b> 1998	
. <b>.</b>	

8

	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	N/A (-26.7)
		1995-99	(8.5)
-Deaths/1,000		1990-94	(10.0)
Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000		1985-89	(11.6)

	<del></del>
	<b>1995-99</b> 6.2 (8.0)
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	<b>1990-94</b> 5.9 (7.8)
Low Birth Weight	<b>1985-89</b> 4.9 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

E:SI

### Children of Commtv

seat is Golconda and the largest industry is mining. The un-1990 and 2000, from 1,008 to 949. The county employment rate in October 2001 was 6.4 percent. Pope County, the least-populated county, saw a 💸 6 percent decrease in child population between

Positives: Low percent of teens giving birth, low child death Concerns: High unemployment, increase in substitute care

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	950	873	-8.1%
Black	47	₹7	-12.8%
American Indian/	ţ		6
Alaska Native	m	œ	166.7%
Asian	N/A	. 2	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	<del>, -</del>	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	19	N/A
Hispanic*	11	6	-47.1%
Births, 1999: 32			****

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



(-11.7%)
<b>1998-2000:</b> 24.9%
% change in rate.

No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 9.0 (22.9) Child Deaths, 1995-99

**985-89 to 1995-99** 26.5 (6.7)

% change,

 <b>1999 2000</b> 1 0.0 (11.1) 10.0 (9.4)	
Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level	

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	56
nrollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	. 23
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	. 15

### Class Size, 1999-2000









County arvay State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,007 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.6% (82.6%)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**Fwo-parent family** Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$12.13 Hourly wage Annual total

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 24.0 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$28,308 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	Idren on	TANF,	1997 to 2	듣	
1997 1998 1999 2000 20	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-200
Grantees	20	24	တ	4	ထ	-84.0 (-78.1)
Children	95	62	27	Ξ	24	-74.7 (-64.6)

Percent of TANF child support distributed. Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

45.7 (39.5) 15.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 34.0 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
- Cell Suppression; " Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
() Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

5.0% own child) 53.7% Married-couple family (own child) 26.2% Other relatives 1.1% Single mother Grandparent 5.9%" own child) 5.2% Single father

24.7 (12.6) 22.7 (13.0) 24.2 (12.5) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 68-586

7.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 7.7% (

-2.0(-0.6)

1990-94 199**5-**99

## Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

## Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

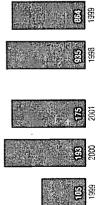
1998 1999 20	1999	. 8	2001	% change, 1998-2001
6.0 (14.2)	7.0 (12.2)	6.5 (9.8)	6.5 (8.3)	8.3 (-41.5)
ster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— rcent of Children in Care	Placed in Podren in Care	ermanent Ho	mes—	

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 7

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment



	. ~
	2002
凝	1383
	289

्री. भूडे. 2000
( <b>864)</b> 1999
<b>9335</b> 1998
<b>3.</b> 100

B

**B** §

2	
25.	
2001	Deaths/1,000
2000	—Deaths
566	Infant Mortality—I
1936	Infant N

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-
20.1 (11.6)	(10.0)	** (8.5)	Ž
w Rirth Weinht Ro	w Rirth Weinht Rahies—Percent		

89 to 1995-99

% change,

/A (-26.7)

ercent
Babies—P
Weight
햞
Low

**1995-99** 12.2 (8.0) **1990-94** 9.7 (7.8) **1985-89** 10.4 (7.5)

1985-89 to 1995-99

% change, 17.3 (6.7)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0 218

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
Cell Suppression;
Cell Suppression;
Pata were insufficient to calculate a rate
Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

### Children of Pulaski

### County

City. Construction is its largest industry and the unemploy-ment rate in October 2001 was 7.2 percent. This southern county has its county seat in Mound Pulaski County had 1,999 children in 2000 and 🗘 2,172 children in 1990, a decrease of 8 percent.

Concerns: High unemployment, increase in low birth weight Positives: Decrease in abuse and negiect rate.

Child nonulation	1990	2000	Change
White	1,235	1,136	-8.0%
Black	932	808	-13.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	က	N/A
Asian	N/A	က	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	36	N/A
Hispanic*	15	30	100.0%
Births, 1999: 112			

% change, 1997-2000 36.8 (72.5)

31.6 (23.8)

**1999** 31.8 (26.4)

**1998** 11.8 (20.7)

50.0 (13.8)

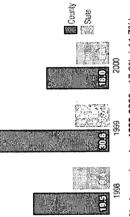
1997

Foster

Percen

## 

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



(%/
(-11
7.9%
.000: -1
',
, 1998
rate
ge in
chanı

No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.7 (22.9) Child Deaths, 1995-99

Lead Poisoning	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
% w/ elevated lead level	23.9 (11.1)	19.6 (9.4)
***************************************		



**PreK Wait List** PreK Enrollment, lead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001 90

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	က	က	က
accept subsidies	<b>4</b>	-	٧
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	<del></del>	÷	. 13
accept subsidies	10	Ξ	12
are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000





Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.0% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY





State

County

**Ewo-parent family** 

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$12.13

Hourly wage Annual total

\$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116)

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 39.8 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$22,768 (\$45,606)

	% change, 1997-2001	-96.9 (-78.1)	-88.7 (-64.6)
100	2001	ထ	69
997 to 2	1999 2000 200	4	163
TANF, 1	1999	21	201
and Children on		170	
and Chil	1997	254	611
Families		Grantees	Children

Child Support, FY 2001

32.2 (39.5) 6.2 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: % of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 84.1 (41.5)

Married-couple family (own child) 77.1% Other relatives 0.5% Single mother Grandparent 3.9% -Single tather //

7.4 (12.5) 8.6 (12.6) 8.9 (13.0) -14.4 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 985-89 1995-99 990-94

2.9% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

### Putmam

seat is in Hennepin and the largest industry in the Putnam County's child population numbered 수 ,498 in 1990 and 1,528 in 2000. The county

Positives: High graduation rate, low percent of births to teens and abuse and neglect rate.

Concerns: High child death rate, large middle school classes.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
	1,143	1,456	27.4%
Black	9	20	233.3%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	2	10	400.0%
Asian	N/A	7	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A		N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	10	N/A
Hispanic*	9	72	20.0%

% change, 1997-2000

N/A (72.5)

2000 0.0 (23.8)

0.0 (26.4)

**1998** 12.5 (20.7)

33.3 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 6

26.9 (-41.5) % change,

3.3 (8.3)

3.9 (9.8)

3.9 (12.2) 1999

2.6 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

(own child) 11.3%

1998-2001

3irths, 1999: 73

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000



83

**SBS** 

8

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**E** 

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1399

nfant Mortality—Deaths/1,000



1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

N/A (-26.7)

**1995-99** 

1990-94 (10.0)

**1985-89** 

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

86





% change in rate, 1998-2000: -62.9% (-11.7%)

	10.5 (22	
	No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 40.5 (22	
<b>Child Deaths</b> , 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 child	
Deaths,	gun-relat I rate per	
달	No. of Overal	

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 6.1 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.9 (7.8)

**1985-89** 4.5 (7.5)

% change,

6

1999 2000	11.1) 0.0 (9.4)	
19	id level 0.0 (11.1	
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level	***************************************

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

## Children of

### County

Prek Wait List

Prek Enrollment.

ead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

2000-01

9

000

icensed Child Care Providers

800940

200790

000

accept subsidies

icensed centers

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies are accredited Licensed homes

are accredited

county is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.5 percent

Child population	1990	2000	Change	
White	. 1,143	1,456	27.4%	, •
Black	9	20	233.3%	_
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	10	400.0%	
Asian	N/A	7	N/A	
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A		N/A	1 •
Asian or Pacific.Islander	4	N/A	N/A	- : •
Two or more races	N/A	5	N/A	
Hispanic*	09	72	20.0%	Kasasa

330

County

State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,561 (\$7,146)

araduation Rate, 1999-2000: 93.0% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

HIPATH.

Rate per 1,000 children

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Two-parent family

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$12.60

Hourly wage Annual total

\$33,778

4ssumes all parents working, data for a two-child family





Median Household Income, 1997: \$42,300 (\$45,606)	Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001	1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 %
ates & Alle		
		8

	Families	and Chil	dren on	TANF,	Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001	8
		1997	1998	1999	2000	20
_	Grantees	ಕ್	5	<b></b>	0	_
-	Children	28	14	ភេ	<b></b> -	•
	Child Sunnort FY 2001	nort FY	2001			

% change, 1997-2001

2001

0 0

-100.0 (-78.1)

-92.9 (-64.6)

1	
	2000: 23.5 (41.5)
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61.5 (39.5) 9.9 (24.1)

Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed:

Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
Cell Suppression: \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

K Spin

(V)

iving Arrangements or Children, 2000 Other relatives 1.0% Grandparent 4.6%

Married-couple family (own child) 71.3%/ Single mother, ' (own child) 15.3% Single father. / (own child) 5.6%

14.1 (12.6) 13.5 (13.0) 14.0 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -0.7(-0.6)Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 1990-94 1985-89

5.3% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999

### Children of Randolph County

in Chester, Manufacturing is its largest industry and the un-Randolph County had 7,490 children in 2000 cent drop. This southern county has its county seat employment rate in October 2001 was 4.2 percent. and 8.394 children in 1990, a more than 10 per-

Concerns: Increase in infant mortality rate, increase in sub-Positives: Decrease in percent of births to teens. stitute care rates.

Child population	1990	2000	Change .
White	7,978	6,993	-12.3%
Black	355	338	-4.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	თ	13	44.4%
Asian	N/A	30	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	29	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	112	N/A
Hispanic*	54.	105	94.4%

% change, 1997-2000

37.5 (72.5)

35.9 (23.8)

15.9 (26.4)

**1998** 34.8 (20.7)

26.1 (13.8)

1997

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 18

2000

25.6 (-41.5)

**2001** 4.9 (8.3)

4.1 (9.8)

4.1 (12.2)

3.9 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

% change, 1998-2001

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

## 

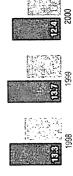
Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

CHP//EII

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

71.4 (-26.7) % change,

**1995-99** 9.6 (8.5)

10.1 (10.0)

**1985-89** 5.6 (11.6)

1990-94

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

2001

1999

88

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

833

123

County State

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -6.8% (-11.7%)

No. of gun-related deaths: 4 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 26.1 (22.9) Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

22:6 (6.7) % change,

**1995-99** 7.6 (8.0)

**1990-94** 7.0 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.2 (7.5)

•		
Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	6.5 (11.1)	8.2 (9.4)

## 

**PreK Wait List** 2000-01 PreK Enrollment, lead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

Class Size, 1999-2000















Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,954 (\$7,146)

**Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 83.8% (82.6%)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Single-parent family Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family

\$26,094 \$12.35 Hourly wage Annual total

\$33,362 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.7 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$33.754 (\$45,606)

% change, 1997-2001 -92.8 (-78.1) -77.1 (-64.6) 8 4 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 **2000** 32 161 **1999** 57 254 **1998** 184 533 1**997** 276 629 Children Grantees

38.7 (39.5) 15.0 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 27.0 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9

Other 2.5% Married-souple family (own child) 70.8% Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 (own child) 17.2% Grandparent 3.0% Other relatives 0.5% Single lather // (own child) 6.0%

11.5 (12.6) 15.9 (12.5) 15.7 (13.0) 38.4 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1990-94 985-89 1995-99

4.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

### Children of Richland Commtv

PreK Wait List

PreK Enrollment,

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

largest industry is retail trade and the unemployment rate in 1990 to 3,957 in 2000, Its county seat is Olney. The cent decline in child population from 4,302 in Richland County experienced a moderate 8 per-October 2001 was 5.4 percent

**Licensed Child Care Providers** 

icensed centers accept subsidies

are accredited icensed homes are accredited

Concerns: High abuse and neglect rate, low percent of child Positives: Decrease in substitute care rates. support distributed.

2000 25 24 24 0

20200

accept subsidies

Child population	. 1990	2000	Change
White	4,258	3,852	-9.5%
Black	9	21	250.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	4	2	-50.0%
Asian	N/A	26	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	-	N/A
Asian or Pacífic Islander	17	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	46	N/A
Hispanic*	40	26	40.0%

% change, 1997-2000

17.5 (72.5)

**2000** 34.4 (23.8)

30.8 (26.4)

**1998** 34.3 (20.7)

41.7 (13.8)

1997

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 27

County

000

23.9

Class Size, 1999-2000

25.4 (-41.5)

5.3 (8.3) 2001

**2000** 5.3 (9.8)

**1999** 5.5 (12.2)

7.1 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

% change, 1998-2001

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,837 (\$7,146)

3raduation Rate, 1999-2000: 78.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

## SA STATE

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$395 (\$776)

4ffordable Housing, 2001

59 (116)

Two-parent family

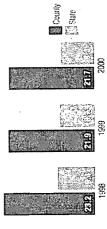
Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Hourly wage Annual total

\$32,411

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family



100

1031 1999

193

410

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

2001

**Wedian Household Income, 1997:** \$31.468 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 19.6 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -6.5% (-11.7%)

% change, 1997-2001 -97.4 (-78.1) -83.7 (-64.6)

4 2

**2000** 14 105

**1999** 39 141

1998 80 194

154

Children Grantees

: 0 ildren: 20.5 (22.9)	1999 2000	10.8 (11.1) 11.4 (9.4)
Child Deaths, 1995-99 No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.5 (22.9)	Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 7.4 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.1 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.8 (7.5)

% change, 27.6 (6.7)

1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

N/A (-26.7)

1995-99

(10.0)

**1985-89** 

1990-94

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

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Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

21.1 (39.5) 24.4 (24.1)

Percent of TANF child support distributed:

Percent of child support distributed:

Child Support, FY 2001

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Other relatives 1.5%

Grandparent 5.9% Single mothe (own child) 22. (own child) 5.4%

Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 

17.3 (13.0) 15.7 (12.5) 15.4 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1990-94 1995-99 1985-89

8

### Children of Rock Island County

Rock Island and the largest industry is manufacturing. The from 37,909 to 35,551 children. The county seat is unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.6 percent Rock Island County saw a 6.2 percent de n child population between 1990 and

Concerns: High number of asthma hospitalizations. Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment

EDUCATION OF THE	Head Start and Pr Head Start Fund Stats, FY 2001	501
照		screase Coop of the coop of th

**PreK Wait List** 

PreK Enrollment,

eg

eK Enrollment

2000-01

35 35 35 167 0 26 26 7 7 163 163 37 29 3 147 103 **Licensed Child Care Providers** accept subsidies accept subsidies Licensed centers icensed homes are accredited are accredited

### Class Size, 1999-2000

-14.1% -4.1% -6.0% N/A N/A N/A N/A 51.2%

27,563 3,797 110 406 ₩ N/A 4,915

32,085

White

Black

Child population

3,959

117 N/A N/A 355 3,251

American Indian,

Alaska Native

Asian

Native Hawaiian/







County

State

er-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,099 (\$7,146)

## Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.6% (82.6%)

,529

wo or more races

-lispanic

Pacific Islander Pacific Islander

Asian or

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) Single-parent family

**Two-parent family** 

\$28,293 \$13.40 Hourly wage Annual total

\$35,400 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$502 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

75 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 19.2 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Wedian Household Income, 1997: \$37,213 (\$45,606)

% change, 1997-2001 -71.4 (-78.1) -58.8 (-64.6) 537 1,795 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 715 2.225 767 2.305 1,051 2,970 1,876 4,355 Grantees Children

Child Support, FY 2001

36.7 (39.5) 20.7 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 35.3 (41.5)

2.1 (-0.6) to gave birth, 5.0% (5.1%)		% change, 1998-2001	-22.9 (-41.5)
2.1 (~) leens age 15-19 who gave birth, 5.0% (?)	e/1,000	2001	7.4 (8.3)
	Care—Rate	2000	8.7 (9.8)
(couple family fown child) 62.2%	ldren in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000	1999	9.3 (12.2)
n child) 5.4% Single mother own child) 22.4%	ldren in Fos	1998	9.6 (14.2)

Children in

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% cnange,	1997-2000	27.3 (72.5)	
	2000	29.4 (23.8)	
	1999	26.4 (26.4)	
	1998	22.0 (20.7)	
	1997	23.1 (13.8)	

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 103

### 136

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

**3irths, 1999**: 2,001

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99 -32.8 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 8.2 (8.5)

1990-94 9.3 (10.0)

12.2 (11.6)

1985-89

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

% change,

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

3710

**19** 

803

37.8

290

County

State

% change in rate, 1998-2000; 13.4% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 15.7 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: 7 Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

3.0 (6.7) % change,

**1995-99** 6.9 (8.0)

**1990-94** 7.4 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.7 (7.5)

15.0 (11.1) % w/ elevated lead level Lead Poisoning

12.4 (9.4)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
Cell Suppression;
Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 2

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 84

own child Married-couple family Single mother / (own child) 27:0% Other relatives 1.7% Grandparent 7,6% -(own child) 5.0% Single father.

19.1 (13.0) 17.8 (12.5) -6.4 (-0.6)Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94 199.7 1995-99 **Feen Births** 

6.3% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

## Children in Foster/Substitute Care-Rate/1,000

2001 1998-2001	7.2 (8.3) -38.5 (-41.5)	
2000	8.2 (9.8)	
1999	9.5 (12.2)	:
1998	11.7 (14.2)	

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

1997 1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
27.2 (20.7)	26.7 (26.4)	25.2 (23.8)	2.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 212

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



		9 9	2000
		24,048	Sellin
		24,284	1000
		24,045	1009

	2001
	2000
	1999
	74.045 1998

**760** 

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$625 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

**Two-parent family** 

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Single-parent family

\$15.38

Hourly wage Annual total

\$9.28.

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	-Deaths/1,000		
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.5 (11.6)	12.0 (10.0)	10.0 (8.5)	-20.0 (-26.7)
Low Dirth Weight Dation	Dahiac Darana		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON OF

	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	1.1 (6.7)
	1995-99	9.1 (8.0)
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1990-94	9.2 (7.8)
Low Birth Weight	1985-89	9,0 (7.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1 Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 226

### Children of Saimt Clair Coumtv

Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate crease of 5.2 percent. Its county seat is Belleville. compared with 74,809 children in 1990, a de-St. Clair County had 70,935 children in 2000.

Licensed Child Care Providers

PreK Wait List 2000-01 309

Prek Enrollment.

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

**HOUGHION** 

25 29 357 331 10

2000 77 77 60 5 5 417 365 8

72 57 4 4 302 259 259

accept subsidies

Licensed centers are accredited Licensed homes are accredited

Concerns: High infant mortality rate, lead poisoning rate and Positives: Growth in accredited child care options, increase in KidCare enrollment.

un-related deaths.

in October 2001 was 5.5 percent.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	47,392	41,618	-12.2%
Black	26,171	26,092	-0.3%
American Indian/		,	
Alaska Native	171	189	10.5%
Asian	N/A	532	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	30	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	624	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,671	N/A
Hispanic*	1,412	2,023	43.3%
Births, 1999: 3,681			

County State

18.6

53.6

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,329 (\$7,146)

**Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 81.4% (82.6%)

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



Median Household Income, 1997: \$35,439 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 24.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -5.1% (-11.7%)

% change, 1997-2001 -78.6 (-78.1) -65.0 (-64.6)

2000 1,979 7,358

3,165

5,063 13,843

6,370 15,900

Grantees Children Child Support, FY 2001

Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 25 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.5 (22.)	
Deaths, 19	gun-related I rate per 10	
Child	No. of Overall	

34.2 (39.5) 14.5 (24.1)	duced Lunch, 2000: 39.1 (41.5)
Percent of child support distributed: 34.2 (39.5) Percent of TANE child support distributed: 14.5 (24.1)	% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 39.1 (41.5)
22.9)	<b>2000</b> 12.3 (9.4)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
 Cell Suppression;
 Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

14.3 (11.1)

% w/ elevated lead level

Lead Poisoning

') Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

pouple family (own child) varried. 64.1% (own child) 16.8% Officer relatives 1.4% Single mother Grandpateril 5.0% own child) 4.7% Single.father.

(12.6) 16.1 (13.0) Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 1985-89 1990-94

6.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

1995-99 18.3 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 0.3 (-0.6)

## Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

-16.7 (-4.	6.5 (8.3)	6.2 (9.8)	5.8 (12.2)	7.8 (14.2)
1998-20	2001	2000	1999	1998
% cnang				
% chand				

1.5)

3e,

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-Percent of Children in Care

**2000** 41.5 (23.8) Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001; 44 41.5 (26.4) **1998** 34.3 (20.7) 29.7 (13.8)

**1997-2000** 39.7 (72.5)

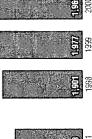
% change,

## renzeri.

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



	j.		6) (-)	300
			686 (-	2000
			1,977	1399
				1998

2000	
1999	
<b>8</b> 86	
2001	71,000

107

1993

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	—Deaths/1,000		
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985
8.6 (11.6)	8.7 (10.0)	(8.5)	

5-89 to 1995-99

% change,

N/A (-26.7)

ercent	
pies—Pe	
eight Bal	
Birth W	
80	

% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	31.0 (6.7)	
	1995-99	7.6 (8.0)	
	1990-94	7.4 (7.8)	
	1985-89	5.8 (7.5)	

### Children of Salime

### Commtv

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, decrease in subndustry is health care and social assistance and the unemto 6,416. Harrisburg is the county seat. The largest population between 1990 and 2000, from 6,408 ployment rate was 5.3 percent in October 2001. Saline County experienced little change in child

Concerns: High percent of births to teens, low graduation stitute care rate

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,962	5,749	-3.6%
Black	375	465	24:0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	50	16	-20.0%
Asian	N/A	19	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	•	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	· N/A	108	N/A
Hispanic	51	109	113.7%
Births, 1999: 293			-

### 

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -12.7% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

2000 No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 33.6 (22.9) 4000

2000	4.7 (9.4)	***************************************
1999	5.1 (11.1)	
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level	

### 

Prek Enrollment lead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded

**PreK Wait List** 2000-01

> 2000-01 Slots, FY 2001

Licensed Child Gare Providers 1999 Licensed centers 4 accept subsidies 3 are accredited 0 Licensed homes 25 accept subsidies 22	1999 4 4 3 0 25	2000 4 3 0 30 30 24	2001 4 4 3 3 0 0 24 19
are accredited	c	; c	

### Class Size, 1999-2000







County

Fram State







Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 75.2% (82.6%)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family \$33,005

Single-parent family \$12.13 Hourly wage Annual total

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

## Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Affordable Housing, 2001

59 (116) \$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 29:5 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

## Median Household Income, 1997: \$25,876 (\$45,606)

ramilles		iaren on	ANT,	7 01 /66		
1997 1998 1999 2000 20	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	353	145	45	\$	လဲ	-99 (-78.1)
Children	260	455	249	159	124	-83.7 (-64.6)
						•

를

### Child Support, FY 2001

35.6 (39.5) 24.4 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: % of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 35.6 (41.5)



Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases; 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 7

## **Illinois Kids Count 2002**

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 Other relatives 1.1% Grandparent 4.7%"

own child) Married-couple family 64.8% (own child) 21.7% (own child) 5.2% Single father,

13.9 (12.5) 12.5 (12.6) 14.1 (13.0) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

5.0% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

% change, 1998-2001 24.2 (-41.5)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

7.2 (8.3)

**2000** 6.9 (9.8)

**1999** 8.2 (12.2)

9.5 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

Sangamon County's child population Samgamon Commtv

Children of

county. Health care and social assistance is the leading in-Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, decrease in subdustry and unemployment in October 2001 was 3.4 percent. field is the county seat of the 10th most populous grew ( from 45,551 in 1990 to 47,238 in 2000. Springstitute care rate

11.1 (-0.6)

Concerns: No accredited child care homes, high lead poisoning rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	39,475	38,097	-3.5%
Black	5,431	6,828	25.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	22	107	48.6%
Asian	N/A	526	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	16	A/N
Asian or Pacific Islander	406	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,219	N/A
Hispanic*	453	746	64.7%
	-		

% change, 1997-2000

14.9 (72.5)

20.0 (23.8)

28.6 (26.4)

**1998** 28.1 (20.7)

23.5 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 241

Births, 1999: 2;442

## VIE 517.6

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



10251

536

2003

737

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

2001

1985-89 to 1995-99

-10.8 (-26.7) % change,

**1995-99** 9.1 (8.5)

**1990-94** 9.2 (10.0)

10.2 (11.6)

1985-89

Low Birth Weight Babies-Percent

County

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -2.1% (-11.7%) 2000 88

		: 17.3 (22
Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 16	Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.3 (22

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 8.1 (8.0)

**1990-94** 7.2 (7.8)

**1985-89** 7.3 (7.5)

6

2000	10.2 (9.4)
1999	11.3 (11.1)
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

### ead Start and PreK Enrollment EDUCATION Head Start Funded

PreK Wait List PreK Enrollment, Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

Licensed Child Care Providers 199 Licensed centers 78 accept subsidies 63 are accredited 2 Licensed homes 2	ders 1999 78 63 2 269	2000 79 62 62 307	2001 73 54 5 314
accept subsidies	209	231	22
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000









Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,349 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.2% (82.6%)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) Single-parent family

Two-parent family

\$35,553

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family \$13.49 \$28,487 Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 81 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$542 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.8 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997; 640,831 (945,606)
--

Families a	and Children	Idren on	TANF,	TANF, 1997 to 2001	001	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-20
Grantees	2.017	1,272	575	272	170	-91.6 (-78.1)
Children	4,790	3,518	2.144	1,404	1,048	-78.1 (-64.6)

듣

45.1 (39.5) 17.7 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 33.8 (41.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000:  $\boldsymbol{2}$ 

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 74

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

Married-couple family (ewn child) 77.6% (own child) 10.7% Single mother/ Grandparent 4.0%" Other relatives 0.6% (own child) 4:3% Single father.

Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 

12.3 (12.5) 14.9 (13.0) 13.2 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

4.4% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

-6.5(-0.6)

### Schuvler County

Children of

he largest industry is health care and social assistance and Positives: Increase in permanency placement rate, low unthe unemployment rate in October 2001 was 2.8 percent. 1990 to 1,661 in 2000. Its county seat is Rushville. cent decline in child population from 1,859 in Schuyler County experienced a nearly 11 per-

Concerns: Increase in abuse and negiect rate, low TANF child support distribution. employment rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,855	1,624	-12.5%
Black	-	80	700.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	<del>,</del>	N/A
Asian	N/A	43	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	. 0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	က်	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	15	N/A
Hispanic*	0	21	N/A
Births, 1999: 71			

**1997-2000** N/A (72.5)

**2000** 88.9 (23.8)

11.1 (26.4)

**1998** 30.0 (20.7)

0.0 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11

% change

## 

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

**KidCare Enrollment** 

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

N/A (-26.7)

1995-99 \*\* (8.5)

\*\* (10.0) 1990-94

**1985-89** 

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

**9** 58

1999

(3)

9

B

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000





% change in rate, 1998-2000: 152.1% (-11.7%)

hild Deaths, 1995-99	lo. of gun-related deaths: 0	iverall rate per 10,000 children: 10.3 (22
aths,	n-rela	ite pe
Z	ō,	Σ

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 6.9 (8.0)

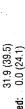
**1990-94** 5.0 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.0 (7.5)

% change,

6

17.2 (9.4) 2000 8.7 (11.1) % w/ elevated lead level Lead Poisoning



### PreK Wait List 2000-01 PreK Enrollment, ead Start and Prek Enrollment Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

		***************************************	
Licensed Child Care Providers	roviders		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	0	0	0
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	16	24	19
accept subsidies	13	19	16
are accredited	0	0	0
	,		

### Class Size, 1999-2000

44.4 (-41.5)

3.0 (8.3)

**2000** 4.2 (9.8)

4.2 (12.2) 1999

5.4 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

% change, 1998-2001

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000









County County

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,140 (\$7,146)

## Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 91.7% (82.6%)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Single-parent family Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**Ewo-parent family** 

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family \$24,218 Hourly wage Annual total

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 15.7 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$30,794 (\$45,606) and Children on TANE 1997 to 2001

Lammes	5		THEL.	7 91 /66		
1997 :1998 1999 :2000 20	1997	1998	1999	.2000	2001	% change, 199
Grantees	50	ĸ	0		₩	-95.0 (-78
Children	44	<u>6</u>	2	2	rO	-88.6 (-64
Child Support. FY 2001	nort. F	7 2001				morrower trees to the contract of the contract

37-2001

Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 33.7 (41.5)

234

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable - Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

') Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



## 2511101672

iving Arrangements or Children, 2000 Other relatives 0.8%

Married-couple family (own child) 75.7% Single mother ; \ (own child) 14.0% Grandparent 3.8% own child) 4.7% Single father.

-19.1 (-0.6) 12.5 (13.0) 10.8 (12.5) 13.4 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 995-99

3.8% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

### County Scott

Children of

its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October drop. Its county seat is Winchester. Construction is pared with 1,479 children in 1990, a 6 percent Scott County had 1,390 children in 2000, com-2001 was 2.4 percent.

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate, low child Concerns: No licensed child care centers, low TANF child support distribution death rate.

**8**00000000

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,476	1,386	-6.1%
Black	0	0	N/A
American Indian/			:
Alaska Native	0	7	N/A
Asian	N/A	2	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	က	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A		N/A
Hispanic*	ß	က	-40.0%
Births, 1999: 64			

% change, 1997-2000

N/A (72.5)

**2000** 0.0 (23.8)

100.0 (26.4)

**1998** 85.7 (20.7)

0.0(13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 2

N/A (-41.5)

**2001** 0.0 (8.3)

**2000** 0.0 (9.8)

**1999** 0.0 (12.2)

1.4 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998-2001

## 

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

CHEVELL.

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

N/A (-26.7)

**1995-99** 

**1990-94** 

**1985-89** 

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

**G**92

250

Ш

340

8

92

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -61.2% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 5.0 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.3 (7.8)

1985-89 4.5 (7.5)

6.7 (22.9)	<b>1999 2000</b> 4.8 (11.1) 6.1 (9.4)
No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 6.7 (22.9)	Lead Poisoning 19 % w/ elevated lead level 4.8 (

<b>Head Start and Prek Enrollment</b>	rollment	
Head Start Funded	PreK Enrollment,	<u>.</u>
Slots, FY 2001	2000-01	
<del></del>	36	
<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	oviders	
	1999	2000
Licensed centers	0.	0
accept subsidies	0	0
are accredited	. 0	0
Licensed homes	10	12
accept subsidies	6	10
are accredited	0	0

PreK Wait List

2000-01

25.0

Class Size, 1999-2000





County

er-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,590 (\$7,146)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.1% (82.6%)

elf-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**[wo-parent family** \$7.79 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$12.07 fourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.2 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

% change, 1997-2001 -92.7 (-78.1) 84.3 (-64.6) Median Household Income, 1997: \$33,609 (\$45,606) 29 amilies and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 2000 3 17 1999 7 26 **198** 18 56 41 Grantees Children

47.5 (39.5) 0.0 (24.1) percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 25.2 (41.5)

Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

(own child) 12.2% Single mother / Other relatives 0.7% Grandparent 4.3%-(own child) 5.0% Single father,

13.5 (13.0) 12.8 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 7.3 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1990-94 995-99 1985-89

4.6% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

Married-couple family (own child) 75.6%

### County Shellby

county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the Positives: Decrease in TANF caseload, high percent of child slightly from 5,751 to 5,723. Shelbyville is the unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in October 2001. Shelby County experienced little change in 🖓 child population between 1990 and 2000, falling

Concerns: Increase in low birth weight babies, low TANF child support distribution. support distributed.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,724	5,644	1,4%
Black	5	4	180.0%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	œ	12	.50.0%
Asian	N/A	10	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or		-	
Pacific Islander	12	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	40	N/A
Hispanic*	16	42	162.5%

1997-2000 -4.0(72.5)

26.5 (23.8)

12.9 (26.4)

**1998** 25.9 (20.7)

27.6 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 26

### THE PLAN

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

lealth Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

N/A (-26.7) % change,

1995-99 \*\* (8.5)

9.7 (10.0)

**1985-89** 9.9 (11.6)

1990-94

nfant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

8

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83

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent





County

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 37.7% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 23.5 (22.9) % w/ elevated lead level ead Poisoning

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 5.8 (8.0)

6.0 (7.8)

1990-94

1985-89

4.8 (7.5)

% change, 20.8 (6.7) 5.4 (9.4) 6.8 (11.1)

Children of

PreK Enrollment. lead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded

Slots, FY 2001

PreK Wait List

2000-01

1999   2000   2001   2003   2000   2001   2003	<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	Providers		
S S S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		1999	2000	2001
accept subsidies         1         2           are accredited         0         0         0           Licensed homes         15         16         14           accept subsidies         14         15         14           are accredited         0         0         0	Licensed centers	۲~	9	2
are accredited         0         0         0           Licensed homes         15         16         14           accept subsidies         14         15         14           are accredited         0         0         0	accept subsidies	<b></b>	<b></b>	
Licensed homes         15         16         14           accept subsidies         14         15         14           are accredited         0         0         0	are accredited	0		0
accept subsidies 14 15 14 14 are accredited 0 0 0	Licensed homes	15	16	14
are accredited 0 0 0 0	accept subsidies	4	.15	4
	are accredited	0	0	0

### Class Size, 1999-2000

33.3 (-41.5)

**2001** 4.4 (8.3)

**2000** 5.2 (9.8)

**1999** 3.1 (12.2)

3,3 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

% change, 1998-2007

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000







County

State State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,522 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.4% (82.6%)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Single-parent family

\$31,792 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family \$24,119 tourly wage Annual tota

Two-parent family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$395 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.6 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Wedian Household Income, 1997: \$34,827 (\$45,606)

ramilles and Children of	ind Chi	ldren on	TANF,	Z 01 /66L	5	
	1997		1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	113	27	_	7 0 0	0	-100.0 (-78.1)
Children	258		26	33	35	-87.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

52.3 (39.5) 6.0 (24.1) percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 27.0 (41.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



io S Married-couple family (own child) 80.1% (own child) 10.2% Single mother a Other relatives 0.3% Grandparent 3.8% (own child) 4.0% Single father,

8.4 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1990-94 985-89

15.9 (13.0) 10.8 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 28.1 (-0.6) 995-99

5.3% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

% change, 1998-2001 N/A (-41.5)

**2001** 0.0 (8.3)

**2000** 0.6 (9.8)

**1999** 2.5 (12.2)

3.1 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

### County Stark

cent. This central Illinois county has its county seat employment rate in October 2001 was 6:2 percent. ,680 children in 1990, a decrease of 5.4 per-Stark County had 1,589 children in 2000 and

of child support distributed

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,667	1,551	-7.0%
Black	m	2	-33.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native		4	100.0%
Asian	N/A	B	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	ന	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	25	N/A
Hispanic*	14	28	100.0%

1997-2000 N/A (72.5)

0.0 (23.8)

75.0 (26.4)

**1998** 28.6 (20.7)

0.0 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 5

% change

### SAFERS

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Rate per 1,000 children



% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

N/A (-26.7)

1995-99 \*\* (8.5)

**1990-94** 

1985-89 (41.6) Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

0.72

Œ

82

3

1336 23.0

infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

% change in rate, 1998-2000; 29.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

24.5 (6.7)

**1995-99** 6.6 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.7 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.3 (7.5)

	No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.3 (22.9)	0 Idren: 18.3 (	. (6:27
1	Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level	<b>1999</b> 20.4 (11.1)	<b>2000</b> 22.2 (9.4

			Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total
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į			not
J	-		are.
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-	I		az az
;	-		race
#/ CICACION ICAN ICAN   CO. 1 (11:1)   CC. 1 (0:1)			YUE
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N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable - Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

## Children of

PreK Wait List

PreK Enrollment,

ead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

2001

1999

icensed Child Care Providers

000

0 유

in Toulon. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the un-

Concerns: Decrease in child care options, increase in percent of births to teens. Positives: Low class sizes throughout grades, high percent

Child population	1990	2000	Change	
White	1,667	1,551	-7.0%	
Black	m	2	-33.3%	
American Indian/				
Alaska Native	~	4	100.0%	
Asian	N/A	B	N/A	
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A	
Asian or Pacific Islander	ന	N/A	N/A	
Two or more races	N/A	25	N/A	
Hispanic*	14	28	. 100.0%	

County

State

**18**0

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

accept subsidies icensed centers are accredited icensed homes are accredited Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,358 (\$7,146)

**Graduation Rate, 1999-2000:** 79.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$395 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.1 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Two-parent family

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

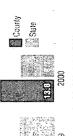
\$12.60

Hourly wage Annual total

\$33,778

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family





**Wedian Household Income, 1997:** \$35,747 (\$45,606) amilies and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 Grantees Children

% change, 1997-2001 -92.9 (-78.1)

2001 ი <u>ი</u>

1999

**2000** 2 2 2 9 9 9

4 6

32

42

54.7 (39.5) 28.4 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed. Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 16.3 (41.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

鼠 Married-couple family/ (own child) 69.6% own child) 18.3% Other relatives 0.9% Grandpatent 3.9%~ own child) 4.9% Single father

1985-89 11.7 (12.6) 1990-94 11.6 (13.0) 1995-99 14.2 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 21.5 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens

4.6% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

## **Teen Births**

child p slight ( the cou Stephe

ephenson ountv	mson			_
population between 1990 and 2000, with a secrease from 12,391 to 12,343. Freeport is done so the lates and the lates and the lates and the lates and lates a	experienced in veen 1990 at 12,391 to 1	little change in nd 2000, with 2,343. Freepo		
denily sour my largest motory to manage and members an	ate was 5.7   in substitut	percent in Oct e care rate, in	ober 2001. crease in per-	
incy rate. erns: Increase in percent of births to teens.	in percent o	f births to tear	<u>5</u>	
population	1990	2000	Change	
d)	11,045	10,230	-7.4%	
_	1,162	1,400	20.5%	_
rican Indian/	77	φ.	35.7%	
_	N/A	109	N/A	
e Hawaiian/ ic Islander	N/A	ω	N/A	
n or iic Islander	128	N/A	N/A	
or more races	N/A	462	N/A	_
anic.	117	313	167.5%	

% change, 1998-2001 47.4 (-41.5)

**2001** 5.0 (8.3)

**2000** 6.1 (9.8)

7.2 (12.2)

9.5 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—

Percent of Children in Care

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

accept subsidies icensed centers. are accredited icensed homes. are accredited

## 

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

26.1 (-26.7) % change,

**1995-99** 6.5 (8.5)

**1990-94** 10.9 (10.0)

**1985-89** 8.8 (11.6)

Low Birth Weight Babies-Percen

2488

88

nfant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

8

116

S

200

% change in rate, 1998-2000; 0.0% (-11.7%)

	1995-99	No of annarelated deaths: 3
***************************************	Child Deaths, 1	ann.relat
-	Child	No

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 18.2 (6.7)

**1995-99** 7.8 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.9 (7.8)

**1985-89** 6.6 (7.5)

No. of gun-related deaths: 3 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 15.7 (22.9)

ead Poisoning	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
6 w/ elevated lead level	26.2 (11.1)	18.0 (9.4)
***************************************		

Peopie who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

## Children of

**PreK Wait List** 

Prek Enrollment,

ead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001 icensed Child Care Providers

Positiv เกลกยก

2001 14 9 4 4 4 1113 104

2000 44 9 1121 1111

10 10 10 10 0

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	11,045	10,230	-7.4%
Black	1,162	1,400	20.5%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	7	19	35.7%
Asian	N/A	109	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	ω	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	128	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	462	N/A
Hispanic*	117	. 313	167.5%
Births, 1999: 611			

% change, 1997-2000 30.4 (72.5)

**2000** 28.3 (23.8)

29.2 (26.4)

**1998** 34.6 (20.7)

21.7 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 63

County

ramy State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,042 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.5% (82.6%)

न्यकामकामानि अन्यासम्



Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$419 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

63 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.5 (17.5)

**Iwo-parent family** 

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$13.04

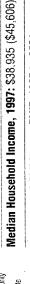
Hourly wage Annual tota

\$8.20

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

County State





Families	and Chi	ldren on	TANF.	1997 to 2	들	
1997 1998 1999 2000 20	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	336	. 166	26	₹.	24	-92.9 (-78.1)
Children	.800	252	352	204	250	-68.8 (-64.6)
Child Support, FY 2001	port, F	Y 2001				

39.4 (39.5) 17.9 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed:

Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 30.2 (41.5)



Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 37

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

Single mother / (own child) 14:0% Other relatives 0.6% Grandparent 4.2%-(own child) 4.4% Single tather,

10.9 (12.6) 13.0 (13.0) 1995-99 12.6 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 6.2(-0.6)Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

4.2% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

Married-couple family (own child) 74:2% /

## Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

	mes	ermanent Hor	Placed in P	Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—
30.3 (-41.5)	4.3 (8.3)	3.3 (9.8)	3.0 (12.2)	3.3 (14.2)
70 Cildrige, 1998-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998
% change,				

11.1 (23.8) 22.1 (26.4) **1998** 27.5 (20.7) 23.7 (13.8)

Percent of Children in Care

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 120

**1997-2000** -53.2 (72.5)

% change,

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Medicaíd Enrollment



3578) 2001

<b>4,513.</b> 1998	
<b>11.356</b> 2001	
<b>1,038</b>	:
<b>634</b> 1999	
<b>41</b>	

<b>4.436</b>	
<b>4.454</b> 1999	
<b>CHOIL</b>	

	200	:	:
33	2901	2966	1989
<b>B</b>	1,356	1,098	8



1998	
2001	1,000
2000	-Deaths/1.000
1999	-tality-

	% change,	1985-89 to 1995-6	-26.1 (-26.7)	
		1995-99	6.5 (8.5)	
-Deaths/1,000		1990-94	7.1 (10.0)	
Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000		1985-89	8.8 (11.6)	

9 to 1995-99

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percen **1990-94** 6.0 (7.8) **1985-89** 5.5 (7.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0 Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 63

### Children of [azewe]

### County

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, decrease in infant county seat is Pekin and the largest industry is retail trade. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.8 percent its child population between 1990 and 2000. The from 32,669 children to 31,350 children. The Tazewell County saw a 4.1 percent decrease in

Concerns: Decrease in permanency placement rate, few accredited child care options.

Child population	1990	2 <b>00</b> 0	Change
White	32,296	30,421	-5.8%
Black	73	145	98.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	28	. 29	15.5%
Asian	N/A	201	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	4	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	168	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	392	N/A
Hispanic*	353	477	35.1%

Births, 1999: 1,553

## 

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



County

State

% change in rate, 1998-2000; 6.1% (-11.7%)

No. of gun-related deaths: 2 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 12.6 (22.9) Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

16.4 (6.7)

**1995-99** 6.4 (8.0)

3.2 (9.4) 2.2 (11.1) % w/ elevated lead level Lead Poisoning



<b>Head Start and Prek Enrollment</b>	rollment	,
Head Start Funded	PreK Enrollment,	Prek Wait Li
Slots, FY 2001	2000-01	2000-01
303	284	50

şţ

Licensed Unitd Care Providers 199	70VIDETS 1999 35	<b>200</b> 0	2001
accept subsidies	50.	22	8
are accredited	0		-
Licensed homes	82	108	10
accept subsidies	51	29	39
are accredited	0	0	*

Class Size, 1999-2000







County

State State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,193 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 81.3% (82.6%)

## 

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) Single-parent family

**Iwo-parent family** 

\$37,401

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family \$30,747 \$14.56 Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

88 (116) Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.6 (17.5) \$586 (\$776)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$42,860 (\$45,606)

% change, 1997-2001 -93.9 (-78.1) -82.8 (-64.6) **2001** 52 290 290 amilies and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 **2000** 65 301 1999 127 441 **1998** 436 993 848 1,686 Children Grantees

Percent of TANF child support distributed. Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

40.5 (39.5) 33.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 20.9 (41.5)

244

Eight Signature

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Married-couple tamily (own child) 71.1% (own child) 16:8% Other relatives 1.0% Grandparent 4.3% ~ Single father.// (own child) 4.6%

1990-94 15.7 (13.0) 1995-99 13.7 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 15.0 (12.6) 8.6 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens een Births 1985-89 1990-94

## Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-75.9 (-41.5)
	2001	2.1 (8.3)
	2000	4.5 (12.2) 2.1 (9.8)
	1999	4.5 (12.2)
	1998	8.7 (14.2)

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change,	1997-2000	25.8 (72.5)
•	2000	20.0 (23.8)
	1999	15.9 (13.8) 32.5 (20.7) 62.5 (26.4) 20.0 (23.8
	1998	32.5 (20.7)
	1997	15.9 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 19

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 





10.22	· G	
	1,268	2000
	1,205	1999
	1,268	<del>2</del>

**233** 

	_ ♂ ~
1	<b>1/268</b>
	<b>1999</b>
	<b>1783</b>

2682	
1602	/1,000
2002	-Deaths/1,000
265	Mortality-

Infant I

122 1998

% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	N/A (-26.7)	***************************************
	1995-99	** (8.5)	
	1990-94	(10.0)	
	1985-89	** (11.6)	

-Percent	
ght Babies	
<b>Birth Weight</b>	
Low	

•	1995-99	(0.8) 6.9
	1990-94	5.3 (7.8)
	1985-89	4.6 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000:

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

### Children of Union

County

care and social assistance is the largest industry and the un-3.8 percent. The county seat is Jonesboro. Health pared with 4,087 children in 1990, a decrease of Jnion County had 4,244 children in 2000, com-

Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate, decrease in per Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies. employment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent cent of births to teens.

4.2% (5.1%)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

hild population	1990	2000	Change	
White	4,016	3,994	-0.5%	; C
Hack	15	22	46.7%	3
American Indian/				
Jaska Native	۲-	<del>.</del> 5	114.3%	
Sian	N/A	11	N/A	
lative Hawaiian/	V:N	c	A/N	i
Asian or		>	C .	S.A.
Pacific Islander	- 11	N/A	N/A	: 6
two or more races	N/A	98	N/A	<b>.</b>
lispanic*	65	210	223.1%	

## SAFETY S

Births, 1999: 198

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children











% change in rate, 1998-2000: 9.9% (-11.7%)

88 B

	*	in: 20,8 (22.9)
1995-99	led deaths: 0	per 10,000 children: 20.8 (22.9)
Child Deaths,	No. of gun-related deaths: 0	Overall rate per

1**985-89 to 1995-99** 50.0 (6.7)

% change,

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	9.0 (11.1)	11.9 (9.4

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
 Cell Suppression;
 Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
 Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	137
nrollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	246
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	100

Licensed centers         3         3           accept subsidies         1         1           are accredited         0         0           Licensed homes         14         15           accept subsidies         10         11
are accredited 0 0

### lass Size, 1999-2000

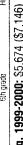






County Grant State







er-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,674 (\$7,146)

## iraduation Rate, 1999-2000: 80.2% (82.6%)

## TECONOMIC SECURITY

Single-parent family Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family \$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family \$25,620 Hourly wage Annual total

Affordable Housing, 2001

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 59 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$395 (\$776)

### Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 26.8 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

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	1997	1997 1998	1999	1999 2000 200	2001	% change,	1997-20
Grantees	234	150	75	33	24	-89.7 (-78.1)	-78.1)
Children	505	392	250	153	121	-76.0 (	(-64.6)
Children	505	392	250	153	121		-76.0 (

301

### Child Support, FY 2001

45.1 (39.5) 25.0 (24.1) Percent of child support distributed: Percent of TANF child support distributed: % of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 41.9 (41.5)



### 1990-94 18.7 (13.0) 1995-99 19.5 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: Percent of all births to teens een Births 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99 Other 2.8% Married-couple tamity (own child) 60.9% Living Arrangements for Children, 2000 (own child) 22.6% Other relatives 1.3% Grandpareril 6.2% --Single mother (own child) 5.1% Single lather .

80,	
Rate/1,000	
Т	
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Foster/A	
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ildrer	
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% change, 1 <b>998-2001</b> -28.2 (-41.5)	% change, 1997-2000 77 8 (72 5)	(01111)
<b>2001</b> 10.7 (8.3)	nes— 2000 29 7 (23 8)	(20.01)
<b>2000</b> 11.8 (9.8)	ermanent Hor 1999 31 0 (26.4)	(1.04)
<b>1999</b> 16.0 (12.2)	dren in Care	(50.1)
<b>1998</b> 14.9 (14.2)	Percent of Children in Care  1997 1998 1999 20	(0.01) (.01

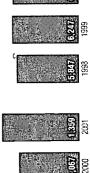
Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 80



Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

**Medicaid Enrollment** 



8	20
6178	2000
68247	1999
5,847	1938

**23** 5

1999	
<b>5,847</b> 1998	
<b>(1359</b>	000
<b>1,067</b>	Doothold DDD

88

933

	1995-
-Deaths/1,000	1990-94
Infant Mortality-	1985-89

.99 1985-89 to 1995-99	.5) -20.8 (-26.7)		% change, .99 1985-89 to 1995-99	13.7 (6.7)
1995-99	9.9 (8.5)		1995-99	8.3 (8.0)
1990-94	9.0 (10.0)	ow Birth Weight Babies—Percent	1990-94	7.5 (7.8)
1985-89	12.5 (11.6)	ow Birth Weigh	1985-89	7.3 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 32

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 2

248

### Children of Vermilion County

16.5 (12.6)

PreK Wait List 2000-01

PreK Enrollment.

**Head Start and PreK Enrollment** 

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

15 11 11 109 0

113 113 148 148 148

accept subsidies Licensed centers

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

icensed homes are accredited

are accredited

Danville. The largest industry is manufacturing and the un-Vermilion County experienced an 8 percent de-cline in child population, from 22,868 children in 1990 to 20,980 children in 2000. Its county seat is employment rate in October 2001 was 6.5 percent.

**Licensed Child Care Providers** 

Concerns: High unemployment, low graduation rate, high in substitute care rate. substitute care rate.

Pasitives: Increase in permanency placement rate, decrease

7.6% (5.1%)

8.4 (-0.6)

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	19,596	16,857	-14.0%
Black	2,666	2,850	6.9%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	53	55	3.8%
Asian	N/A	138	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	5	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	204	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	588	N/A
Hispanic*	615	986	60.3%
Births, 1999: 1,170			

County

972

per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,471 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 73.9% (82.6%)

TROUGHT GET AUPTIN

## GALTERY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

\$436 (\$776)

Affordable Housing, 2001

65 (116)

Two-parent family

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

\$35,269

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

\$28,254

Hourly wage Annual total



% change.

Countly State

Median Household Income, 1997: \$31,903 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 23.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -12.7% (-11.7%)

% change, 1997-2001

-80.9 (-78.1) -65.0 (-64.6)

**2001** 221 1,009

241

**1999** 388 1.477

**1998** 754 2,238

1,157 2,886

Grantees

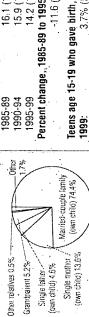
Children

Child Deaths, 1995-99 No. of gun-related deaths: 2 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 22.6 (22.9)	2 ildren: 22.6 (2	(5.2)
Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	10.8 (11.1)	10.3 (9.4)

	ed: 40.3 (39.5)	stributed: 17.5 (24.1)	% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 40.1 (41.5)
Child Support, FY 2001	Percent of child support distributed:	Percent of TANF child support distributed: 17.5 (24.1)	% of Students Eligible for Fre

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable - - Cell Suppression; \* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



15.9 (13.0) 14.2 (12.5) -11.6 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 1995-99

## Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

190.0 (-41	2.9 (8.3)	3.8 (9.8) -	3.8 (12.2)	1.0 (14.2)
1998-200	2001	2000	1999	1998
% change				٠.
ovuedo %				4

3

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change	1997-200	-68.0 (72.
	2000	20.0 (23.8)
	1999	73.3 (26.4)
	1998	28.6 (20.7)
	1997	62.5 (13.8)

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## Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 29

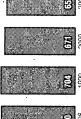
## Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment







<b>7</b> 777	UU
2002	-Deathe/1
1000	Mortality
3	ant M

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99. 78.7 (6.7)	<b>1995-99</b> 8.4 (8.0)	1990-94 7.7 (7.8)	<b>1985-89</b> 4.7 (7.5)
		Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent	Low Birth Weigh
N/A (-26.7)	** (8.5)	13.4 (10.0)	(11.6)
1985-89 to 1995-99	1995-99	1990-94	1985-89
% change,		* 1	

250 www.voices4kids.org

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0

### Children of Wabash

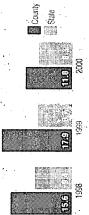
County

and largest industry is health care and social assistance, unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.7 percent. Wabash County saw an 8.2 percent drop in Child population between 1990 and 2000, from 3,410 to 3,131. The county seal is Mount Carmel Positives: Decrease in percent of births to teens.

3.7% (5.1%)

Child population	1990	- 2000	Change
White	3,376	3,029	-10.3%
Black	က	. 15	400.0%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native.	2	4	100.0%
Asian -	N/A	10	N/A
Native Hawaiian/	. V/W		MIA
Asian or	<u>.</u>	<b>J</b>	<b>₹</b>
Pacific Islander	56	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	28	N/A
Hispanic*	16	30	87.5%

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



3	
11.75	
-) %	
change in rate, 1998-2000: -24.4% (-11.7%,	· :
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398-2	20.0
le, 1	1Paths 1995.90
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_	2000
(22.9	
1.9.1	1999
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Overall rate per 10,000 chile	
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Overall rate per 10,000 children: 9:1 (22.9)	Lead Poisoning
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	Prek Wait Lis	2000-01	0
ent	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	105
<b>Head Start and PreK Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded Pre	Slots, FY 2001	42

Nait List

2000 3 3 2 2 0 0 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
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### Class Size, 1999-2000

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County State



Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 84.5% (82.6%)

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## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family	≧
urly wage	\$11.37	\$7.50	•
nual total	\$24,021	\$31,693	
sumes all parents	sumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	o-child family	

## Affordable Housing, 2001

thly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$395 (\$776)	Minimum wage hours/week	59 (116)
EE .	onthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	\$395 (\$776)

c for FMR

### Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.7 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

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1	<b>997:</b> \$32 639 (\$45 606)
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Families and Children or	and Chilt	fren on	TANF,	on TANF, 1997 to 2001	9	
	1997	199	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	98	55	24	-	2	-94.7 (-78.1)
Children	225	156	06	33	34	-84.9 (-64.6)

## Child Support, FY 2001

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Percent of child support distributed:	Percent of TANF child support distributed:
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% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.3 (41.5)

12.4 (9.4)



People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

10.8 (11.1)

% w/ elevated lead level

## Illinois Kids Count 2002

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000

Married-couple tamily (own child) 70.3%/ own child) 15.3% Other relatives 0.8% Grandparent 4.4% own child) 6.0% Single lather.

13.3 (12.6) 14.8 (13.0) 5.8 (12.5) 18.7 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 995-99

3.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 3.7% (5

### Children of Warren County

4,347. The largest industry is manufacturing. The unemploychild population from 1990 to 2000, from 4,974 to mouth, experienced a 12.6 percent decline in its Marren County, with the county seat of Monment rate in October 2001 was 3.0 percent

Positives: High percent of child support distributed, decrease Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies. n substitute care rate.

White         4,802         4,045         -15.8           Black         109         74         -32.1           American Indian/ alaska Native         8         12         50.1           Asian Alaska Native Hawaiian/ Asian or Pacific Islander         N/A         15         P           Pacific Islander         N/A         0         P           Asian or Pacific Islander         8         N/A         P           Hyponic Islander         8         0         P           Hypanic*         88         201         128.	Child population	1990	2000	Change
an Indian/ 8 12 50  Native 8 12 50  N/A 15  Hawaiian/ 0  Islander N/A 0  or 8 N/A 110  r more races N/A 110  ric* 88 201 128	White	4;802	4,045	-15.8%
San Indian/     8     12     50       Native     N/A     15     50       Hawaiian/     N/A     0     0       Islander     N/A     0     0       or     Islander     8     N/A     110       r more races     N/A     110     128       nic*     88     201     128	Black	109	74	-32.1%
N/A 15  Hawaiian/ I Islander N/A 0  or Islander 8 N/A 110 r more races N/A 110 ric Research 128	American Indian/	œ	12	50.0%
N/A 0 8 N/A 110 88 201 128	Asian	N/A	τ	N/A
8 N/A N/A 110 88 201 128	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
N/A 110 88 201 128	Asian or Pacific Islander		N/A	N/A
88 201	Two or more races	N/A	110	N/A
-	Hispanic*	88	201	128.4%

1997-2000 % change,

2.6 (72.5)

20.0 (23.8)

44.4 (26.4)

**1998** 13.3 (20.7)

19.5 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11

### STATES OF

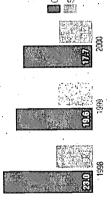
Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

113,151

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



**8** 8

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -23.0% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 14.4 (22.9) Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 7.5 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.0 (7.8)

1985-89 5.8 (7.5) Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 16

1985-89 to 1995-99 N/A (-26.7)

**1995-99** 

1990-94

(10.0)

**1985-89** 8.6 (11.6)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

% change,

nfant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

County

Child Deaths, 1995-99

10.0 (9.4) 7.9 (1111) -Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	10
nrollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	88
fead Start and PreK Enrollment	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	185

	CIONIAN		
	1999	2000	2007
Licensed centers	. 13	14	9
accept subsidies	က က	က	8
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	22	38	35
accept subsidies	. 15	53	25
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000

56.9 (-41.5)

2.5 (8.3)

2.5 (9.8) 2000

**1999** 4.1 (12.2)

5.8 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

1998-2001

% change

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000







County

creca State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,546 (\$7,146)

Braduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.9% (82.6%)

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$25.876 \$12.25 **Hourly wage** Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.3 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

**Wedian Household Income, 1997:** \$31,412 (\$45,606)

% change, 1997-2001 -84.2 (-78.1) -73.0 (-64.6) 2001 26 91 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 2000 88 1999 51 1998 119 261 165 337 Grantees Children

51.4 (39.5) 27.8 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000:  $32.2\ (41.5)$ 

E S

Single mother: Other relatives 0.3% Grandparent 3.2% own child) 4.4% Single tather.

Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 

0.2 (13.0) 10.4(12.5)8.6 (12.6)

3.2% (5.1%)

% change,

20.9 (-0.6)

### Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 1990-94 995-99 985-89 Married-couple family (own-child) 78.8%

## (own child) 10.3%

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

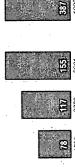
1998-2001	0:0 (-41.5)			% change,	1997-2000	N/A (72.5)
.2001	2.6 (8.3)	—sau			2000	0.0 (23.8)
2000	3.1 (9.8)	ermanent Ho	•		1999	23.5 (26.4)
1999	2.3 (12.2)	Placed in P	Idren in Care	٠.	1998	0.0 (20.7)
1998	2.6 (14.2)	Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-	Percent of Children in Care		1997	16.7 (13.8)

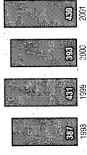
## Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 21

lealth insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 





7	
<b>893</b>	
<b>431</b>	
<b>387)</b> 1998	

	/1,000	-Deaths	t Mortality—Deaths/1	Infant I
186	2001	2000	1988	1998

1005.00	1000.04	1005.00	% 1985.8
1303-03	10.000	0000	
0 0 /11 G).	. (000)	* (8.5)	//N
. (0.1.)	(0.01)	(0.0)	•
			-

9 to 1995-99

change,

A (-26.7)

es—Percent	
Weight Babi	
Birth	
Low	

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99
3.8 (7.5)	4.5 (7.8)	4.9 (8.0)
<b>Asthma Hospital</b>	lospitalizations, 2000: 12	

	り で ご	•	People who are risgains may be or any race and are not motion.  N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable.
Akide org	H. D		<ul> <li>Cell Suppression: "Data were insufficient to calculate a fate</li> <li>I Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures</li> </ul>

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

### Washington Children of

PreK.Wait List

Prek Enrollment,

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

2001

icensed Child Care Providers

accept subsidies

are accredited icensed homes

icensed centers

3 2 0 2 5

Washington County experienced little change in County

Positives: Low percent of low birth weight babies, increase in the unemployment rate was 2.9 percent in October 2001 slight decrease from 3,931 to 3,832. Nashville is Concerns: Low TANF child support-distribution. KidCare enrollment the county seat.

Milita		200	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
	3,897	3,764	-3.4%
Black	19	. 50	5.3%
American Indian/		•	
Alaska Native	∞		0.0%
Asian	N/A	9	. N/A
Native Hawaijan/ Pacific Islander	N/A	, α	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	ထ	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N,A	28	N/A
Hispanic* .	18	41	127.8%

County

000

310

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

are accredited

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,608 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 84.0% (82.6%)

## 

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children Minimum wage hours/week for FMR

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs

Affordable Housing, 2001

Two-parent family

Single-parent family

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Hourly wage Annual total

\$8.06

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family



**Aedian Household Income, 1997:** \$36,681 (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

33 87

52 133

Grantees Children

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 11.0 (17.5)

Soverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

% change, 1997-2001

-94.2 (-78.1) -81.2 (-64.6)

	5 (-11.7%).		
	1998-2000: 5.8%	:	
	ın rale.		
	change in	,	

22:9)	2000	7.1 (9.4)
ildren: 14.8 (	1999	9.5 (11.1)
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 14:8 (22:9)	Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

No. of gun-related deaths: 0 Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

% change,

28.9 (6.7)

ho are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total



% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 17.7 (41.5)

36.5 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed:

Percent of child support distributed:

Child Support, FY 2001

www.voices4kids.org

Married-couple family (own child) 73.5% Single mother / (own child) 14.9% Other relatives 0.6% Single tather (own child) 4.4% Grandparent 4.3%

Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 

15.4 (13.0) 15.8 (12.5) 13.9 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 985-89 990-94 995-99

4.7% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999;

13.0 (-0.6)

### Children of Wayne

crease of almost 4 percent. Its county seat is Faircompared with 4,226 children in 1990, a de-Wayne County had 4,065 children in 2000, ment rate in October 2001 was 4.6 percent

Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies and Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate. abuse and neglect rate

		-	-
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,193	3,984	-5.0%
Black	. 2	=	450.0%
American Indian/		-	
Alaska Native	7	₩	57.1%
Asian	N/A	19	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	43	N/A
Hispanic*	.26	45	73.1%
Distant 4000, 200			

County

シン SEE

1010

er-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,678 (\$7,146)

raduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.6% (82.6%)

## 

Medicaíd Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

1995-99 \*\* (8.5)

**1990-94** ... 11.2 (10.0)

**1985-89** 

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

% change,

**8** 58

8 

865

289

Œ

% change in

No. or guil-related usatils. Overall rate per 10,000 children: 19.0 (22.9)	1999 2000	d level 2.4 (11.1) 3.4 (9.4)
No. of guil-related beauts. Overall rate per 10,000 chi	<b>Lead Poisoning</b>	% w/ elevated lead level

County State	(%)
10.8	1998-2000: 16.1% (-11.7%)
1399	n rate, 1998-2000:
MANUAL DESCRIPTION AND A	

(0.1.1) (1.1.1)		(0,00,00
70 thailge in fait, 1330-2000, 10.170 ( 11.7.70)	Child Deaths, 1995-99	No. of gun-related deaths: 1

% change, 1985;89 to 1995-99

45.3 (6.7)

7.7 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.8 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.3 (7.5)

1995-99

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

Child Support, FY 2001

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3.4 (9.4)

' People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the tota N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable -- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

## Commtv

field. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemploy

Licensed Child Care Providers

2001

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0550

lass Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

accept subsidies

icensed centers are accredited icensed homes are accredited

PreK Wait List

Prek Enrollment

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

2000-01

Child population	1990	2000	Change	
White	4,193	3,984	-5.0%	; C
Black	. 2	=	450.0%	3
American Indian/		÷		
Alaska Native	7	F	57.1%	
Asian	N/A	19	N/A	
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	. '0	N/A	
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	N/A	N/A	L   C
Two or more races	N/A	43	N/A	2
Hispanic*	.26	45	73.1%	-
Births, 1999: 208			-	

% change, 1997-2000

N/A (72.5)

10.0 (23.8)

**1999** 54.5 (26.4)

18.8 (20.7)

0.0 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 23

-21.9 (-41.5)

2.5 (8.3) 2001

**2000** 1.2.(9.8)

**1999** 1.7 (12.2)

3.2 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

% change.

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998-200

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family \$7.50 \$31,693 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$24.02 Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.0 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$30,246 (\$45,606)

% change, 1997-2001 -81.8 (-64.6) -94.4 (-78.1) 2001 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 2000 1999 69 1998 77 188 107 214 Grantees Children

38.3 (39.5) 16.2 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 33.6 (41.5)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

1.25

**Illinois Kids Count 2002** 

Married-couple family (own child) 70.7% Single mother 7. N (own child) 14.9% Other relatives 1.0% Grandparent 5.3%; own child) 5.0% Single father >

3.4 (12.6) 16.4 (13.0) 17.8 (12.5) 32.2 (-0.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 995-99

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

## White

The county numbered White County's child population 3,908 in 1990 and 3,305 in 2000. 2001 was 4.1 percent. Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies. ligh child death rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,865	3,216	-16.8%
Black	12	7	-41.7%
American Indian/	c	e.	,03 E3
Alaska Native	0	ς:	07.0.20
Asian	N/A	3	N/A
Native Hawaiian/	:	,	
Pacific Islander	N/A	,	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	17	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	53	N/A
Hispanic*	E	32	12.9%

County

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,100 (\$7,146)

1760

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

accept subsidies

icensed centers are accredited icensed homes are accredited Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.9% (82.6%)

### SAFER

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

N/A (-26.7) % change,

1995-99

**1990-94** 

13.2-(11.6)

1985-89

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

**8** 502

**18**0

93

% change in rate, 1998-2000; -22.8% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 9.4 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.1 (7.8)

**1985-89** 7.1 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0

8.2 (9.4) 2000 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 47.8 (22.9) 7.9 (11.1) No. of gun-related deaths: 2 Lead Poisoning % w/ elevated lead level Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000:·0 ' People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

259

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-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of

### Commtv

PreK Wait List 2000-01

PreK Enrollment

lead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001 9

seat is in Carmi and the largest industry in the GS county is retail trade. The unemployment rate in October

icensed Child Care Providers

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, decrease in TANF caseloads.

Child population	1990	7000	Change
White	3,865	3,216	-16.8%
Black	12	7	-41.7%
American Indian/	c	ç	60
Alaska Native	×0	13	52.5%
Asian	N/A	<u>5</u>	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific (slander	N/A	<del></del>	N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	17	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	53	N/A
Hispanic*	23	32	12.9%

% change, 1997-2000

21.4 (23.8)

**1999** 69.6 (26.4)

**1998** 20.0 (20.7)

21.1 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 25

7.1 (-41.5)

**2001** 3.9 (8.3)

**2000** 3.3 (9.8)

**1999** 3.9 (12.2)

4.2 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

% change. 1998-2001

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

fwo-parent family \$33,005 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$12.13 Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 23.7 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Wedian Household Income, 1997: \$29,569 (\$45,606)

% change, 1997-2001 -98.9 (-78.1) -94.2 (-64.6) 2001 2 22 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 2000 1999 21 1998 77 199 184 Grantees Children

32.9 (39.5) 23.2 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 38.1 (41.5)

Aarried-couple family (own child) 69.5% (own child) 16.0% Other relatives 1.0% Grandparent 5,7% own child) 5.1% Single father.

Percent of all births to teens Teen Births

15.0 (13.0) 16.3 (12.5) 12.1 (12.6) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 1985-89 1990-94 995-99

5.3% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

34.6 (-0.6)

### Children of Whiteside Coumtv

ty seat in Morrison. Manufacturing is its largest industry and Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate, increase in Kidthe unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.7 percent. about 6 percent. This northern county has its counand 15,163 children in 2000, a decrease of Whiteside County had 16,158 children in 1990 Care enrollment Concerns: High unemployment, increase in percent of births

population.	1990	2000	Change
White	14,947	13,466	-9.9%
Black	185	232	25.4%
American Indian/			
Alaska Native	33	35	6.1%
Asian	N/A	88	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or			-
Pacific Islander	72	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	492	N/A
Hispanic*	1,765	1,983	12.4%
Births, 1999; 750		***************************************	

115.2 (72.5)

**2000** 22.6 (23.8)

22.6 (26.4)

**1998** 21.1 (20.7)

10.5 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 50

% change, 1997-2000

## 

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

-63.5 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 4.6 (8.5)

7.3 (10.0) 1990-94

12.6 (11.6)

1985-89

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

**188** 

173

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

83

<u>5</u>

Ceunty

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 1.3% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

1985-89 to 1995-99

,**1995-99** 5.7 (8.0)

**1990-94**\* 5.2 (7.8) \*\*

1985-89 5.9 (7.5)

% change,

No. of gun-related deaths: 3  Overall rate per 10,000 children: 14.8 (22.9)  Lead Poisoning 1999 20	Idren: 14.8 (3	22.9)
FCGD L DISOUTH	7	
% w/ elevated lead level	6.1 (11.1)	8.2 (9.4)

## lead Start and Prek Enrollment

PreK Enrollment, Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

**PreK Wait List** 

2000-01

<b>Licensed Child Care Providers</b>	roviders		
	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	82	- 12	91
accept subsidies	8	ω.	65
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	53	.35	45
accept subsidies	25	39.	37
are accredited	<b>,-</b>		0 .

Class Size, 1999-2000

**1998-2001** -22.5 (-41.5)

**2001**. 6.2 (8.3)

**2000** 6.7 (9.8)

**1999** · 7.9 (12.2)

8.0 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes

Percent of Children in Care

% change.

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000







County

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$6,441 (\$7,146)

iraduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.4% (82.6%)

## 

self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family \$34,992 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$27,949 \$13.23 Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$438 (\$776).

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 13.6 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$37,453 (\$45,606)

Families	and Chi	s and Children on	FANF,	1997 to 2	100	
:	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-200
Grantees	315	196	45	10	13	-95.9 (-78.1)
Children	, 740		18	108	120	-83.8 (-64.6)

		42.2 (39.5)	14.9 (24.1)
111 6.114 6.14 6.	Calla Support, FT 2001	Percent of child support distributed:	Percent of TANF child support distributed: 14.9 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 26.1 (41.5)

E SE

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 2

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 22

Single mother? Other relatives 1.4% Grandparent 4.5% own child) 3.3% Single father.

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 1985-89 995-99

9.7 (13.0) 8.2 (12.5) 10.6 (12.6)

3.4% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

-23.1 (-0.6)

### Married-couple family (own child) 78.1% (own child) 11.0%

## Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,	1998-2001	-23.1 (-41.5)	
•	2001	1.9 (8.3)	
	2000	2.1-(9.8)	
	1999	2.6 (12.2)	
	1998	3.0 (14.2)	

### Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

% change, 1997-2000	13.3 (72.5)
2000	25.5 (23.8)
1999	28.7 (26.4)
1998	27.7 (20.7)
1007	22.5 (13.8)

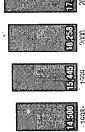
Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 609

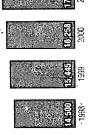
Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

**Medicaid Enrollment** 







-1998-	
2001	000
2000	Deaths/1
<del>56</del> 61	 rality
1998	 nfant Mo

989

Intant mortality—Dearns/1, und	-nearms/1,unn		
			% change,
1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-89 to 1995-99
. 9.6 (11.6)	7.5 (10.0)	7.7 (8.5)	-19.8 (-26.7)
<b>Low Birth Weight</b>	Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent		

1990-94	6.2 (7.8)
1985-89	5.9 (7.5)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 315

**1995-99** 6.8 (8.0)

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

### Children of Will

### Commtv

PreK Wait List 2000-01

PreK Enrollment,

ead Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001 224 5224 68 310 310

2000 72 72 2 2 329 329 10

86.08

accept subsidies

icensed centers

icensed Child Care Providers

county seat is Joliet. The largest industry is manufacturing and Positives: Low (but rising) abuse and negiect rates, increase the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.6 percent lation, from 106,447 in 1990 to 150,680 in 2000. Its  $^{ ilde{ ext{G}}}$ Will County, the fourth most populous county.

Concerns: High housing costs, high number of gun-related n KidCare enrollment.

Child population	1990	2000	Change	
White	86,860	118,191	36.1%	
Black	13,771	17,788	29.2%	
American Indian/ ' Alaska Native	202	334	.65.3%	
Asian	N/A	3,303	N/A	
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	64	N/A	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,711	N/A	N/A	
Two or more races	N/A	4,373	N/A	
Hispanic*	7,604	16,780	120.7%	
Births, 1999: 7,825				

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,935 (\$7,146)

26.1

Class Size, 1999-2000

accept subsidies

icensed homes are accredited

are accredited

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.9% (82.6%)

County

State State

### 

**Iwo-parent family** 

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA)

Single-parent family

\$11.04

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

\$41,465 \$19.63

**Hourly wage** Annual total

> Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



	2000	
(B)	1999	

% change, 1997-2001

2001 291

2000

1999

1997 1998

-89.4 (-78.1) -76.5 (-64.6)

% change in rate, 1998-2000: 55.2% (-11.7%)

22.9)	2000	8.6 (9.4)
ildren: 13.5 (	1999	7.9 (11.1)
erall rate per 10,000 children: 13.5 (22.9)	ad Poisoning	w/ elevated lead level

No. of gun-related deaths: 18

Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99



Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Minimum wage hours/week for FMR \$891 (\$776)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463	Median Household Income, 1997: \$54,061 (\$4	Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001
Ğ	County County	

edian Household Income, 1997: \$54,061 (\$45,606)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.3 (17.5)



Grantees	2,735	1,856	925	486	
Children	6,532	4,849	3,157	2,143	က
Child Support. FY 2001	nort. Fr	7 2001	,		
Percent of child support distributed:	child su	port dist	ributed:		35
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	TANF ch	oddns pi	rt distribu	ted:	12

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 22.1 (41.5)

35.5 (39.5) 12.5 (24.1)



Varried-couple family (own child) 69.4% own child) 18.3% Other relatives 0.9% Grandparent 4.7% (own child) 4.8% Single tather,

14.8 (12.6) 15.5 (13.0) 14.9 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 0.4(-0.6)Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 995-99

5,4% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

### Children of Williamsom Commtv

the county seat. The largest industry is retail trade and the Positives: Decrease in percent of low birth weight babies, creasing slightly from 13.835 to 14,038. Marion is unemployment rate was 4.4 percent in October 2001. <u>,</u> Williamson County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, small high school class sizes.

Concerns: Increase in abuse and neglect rate.

N/A N/A 67.5% 20.0% -2.0% 39.4% N/A X,A 13,098 N/A 303 278 453 36 13,364 325 33 X 99 We or more races Child population American Indian Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander Pacific Islander Alaska Native 4spanic\* Asian or White Asian Black

3irths, 1999: 721

% change, 1997-2000

6.6 (72.5)

19.5 (23.8)

32.3 (26.4)

**1998** 29.4 (20.7)

**1997** 18.3 (13.8)

1999

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 76

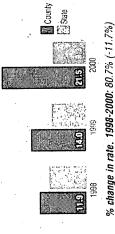
## 

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmen

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1985-89 to 1995-99

0.0 (-26.7)

**1995-99** 8.3 (8.5)

1990-94 8.7 (10.0)

**1985-89** 8.3 (11.6)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1750

8

Ħ

an

nfant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

% change in rate, 1998-2000; 80.7% (-11.7%) Child Deaths, 1995-99

1999 2000	2.4 (11.1) 2.0 (9.4)
Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 20

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.5 (22.9)

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

-5.1 (6.7)

**1995-99** 5.6 (8.0)

**1990-94** 6.3 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.9 (7.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

-- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

PreK Wait List 2000-01 Prek Enrollment lead Start and PreK Enrollment Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

Library Willia Valor 1104 12513			
	1999	2000	200
Licensed centers	. 16	. 16	16
accept subsidies	15	14	14
are accredited	-		0
Licensed homes	. 51	58	50
accent subsidies	45	20	37
are accredited	Ó	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000

**1998-2001** 43.1 (-41.5)

**2001** 7.3·(8.3)

**2000** 4.9 (9.8)

5.5 (12.2)

5.1 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

% change

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000











Ceunty

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,224 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.6% (82.6%)

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

Two-parent family Single-parent family fourly wage Annual total

\$33,042 Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 23.7 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: \$31,147 (\$45,606)

% change, 1997-2001 -92.0 (-78.1) 63 313 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 2000 174 613 6661 639 1,519 792 1,732 Grantees Children

35.5 (39.5) 11.3 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 38.3 (41.5)

₹ Q ()

Eige

) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Illinois Kids Count 2002

Married Couple tarnily (own child) ( (own child) 20.0% Single mother Other relatives 1.7% Grandparent 5.5% (own child) 5.4% Single father.

14.3 (12.6) -13.8 (12.5) 13.8 (13.0) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 Percent of all births to teens **Feen Births** 1995-99 985-89 990-94

5.9% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

-3.7 (-0.6)

## Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

% change,

0.0 (72.5)	21.4 (23.8)	28.6 (26.4)	26.0 (20.7)	21.4 (13.8)
% change, 1997-2000	nes— 2000	ermanent Hor 1999	oster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— ercent of Children in Care 1997 1998 1999 20	oster Children Placed in Percent of Children in Care
-6.1 (-41.5	9.3 (8.3)	9.0 (8.8)	9.4 (12.2)	- 9.9 (14.2)
1898-2001	2001	2000	1999	1998

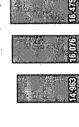
## Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 284

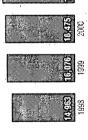
Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment







	1,000	-Deaths/1,000		ifant Mortality
	2001	2000	1999	1993
North 3	2,430	2,003	1,007	[B8

1985-89 1990-94 1995-99 1985-89 to 1995- 10.4 (11.6) 9.0 (10.0) 7.9 (8.5) -24.0 (-26.7)	(5.5) 6.5
--	-----------

Babies—Percent		
Weight	ı	
Low Birth	-,-	
_		

% change,	1985-89 to 1995-99	14.3 (6.7)
		8.0 (8.0)
	1990-94	7.4 (7.8)
	1985-89	(2.7) 0.7

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 156

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 12

### するいでにい

### Wimmebago County

Concerns: High unemployment, high number of gun-related bious county. Manufacturing is the leading industry and the Rockford is the county seat of the sixth most pop-Winnebago County's child population grew 11 Positives: Decrease in Infant mortality rate.

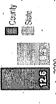
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	54,550	54,849	0.5%
Black .	9,005	10,935	21.4%
American Indian/	477	251	41.8%
Asian	N/A	1,450	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	30	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,066	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	2,721	N/A
Hispanic*:	3,146	7,638	142.8%
Births, 1999; 3.952	2		

### CIETY'S

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



1 to 1995-99







% change in rate, 1998-2000: 0.8% (-11.7%) Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 24

(22:9)	2000	6.0 (9.4)
hildren: 18.8 (	1999	7.2 (11.1)
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.8 (22.9)	Lead Poisoning	% w/ elevated lead level

tead start and Fren Enrollment		
Head Start Funded	PreK Enrollment,	Prek Wait
Slots, FY 2001	2000-01	2000-01
557	1,872	. 653

List

	1999	2000	. 2001
Licensed centers	09	63	25
accept subsidies	36	. 37	34
are accredited		_	.0
Licensed homes	473	580	523
accept subsidies	396	498	478
are accredited	7.	9	4





Capacian State



## Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 78.2% (82.6%)

## Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA)

	Single	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
fourly wage		\$15.15	\$9.07
Annual total		\$31,994 ~	: \$38,292
Assumes all p	arents working,	Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family	

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs \$5594 (\$7.76) Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.7 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

٠.	
306)	
\$45,	
1,004 (\$45,606)	
4	
1997:	٠.
Income,	
useh	
dian !	•

Families	and Children	5	TANE, 1	997 to 2	2001	
•	1997		1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-;
Grantees	2.981	1,902	761	289	98	-97.1 (-78.1)
Children	7,226	٠.	2,961	1.742	1,210	83,3 (-64.6)

2001

•	38.9 (39.5)	14.5 (24.1)
Child Support, FY 2001	Percent of child support distributed:	Percent of TANF child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 39.2 (41.5)

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

N/A - Noi Available or Not Applicable
- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
(\*) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



**Teen Births** 

Living Arrangements or Children, 2000

8:3 (12.6) Percent of all births to teens 1985-89 1990-94

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

Warried-couple family own child) 84.6%

Single father // (own child) 2.6%

Other relatives 0.4% Grandparent 2.5% Single mother/ (own child) 8.5%

County 7.4 (13.0) 8.7 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 5.2 (-0.6)

995-99

2.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

## Woodford

### county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the slight increase from 9,436 to 9,470. Eureka is the 🗁 child population between 1990 and 2000, with a Woodford County experienced little change in

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, low percent of sinunemployment rate was 2.1 percent in October 2001 he parents.

Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

Shild population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,345	9,270	-0.8%
Black	22	35	59.1%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	. 51	19	26.7%
Asian	N/A	32	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	-	. N/A
Asian or			
Pacific Islander	42	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	112	N/A
Hispanic*	92	83	-9.8%

**1997-2000** 38.4 (72.5)

40.0 (23.8)

36.5 (26.4)

**1998** 17.8 (20.7)

28.9 (13.8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 24

% change

-60:0 (-41.5)

**2001** 1.6 (8.3)

**2000** 2.4 (9.8)

**1999** 3.5 (12.2)

4.0 (14.2)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes-

Percent of Children in Care

% change 1998-2001

## TELLIS.

Medicaid Enrollment

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



8

93

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

. 1995-99 7.7 (8.5)

6.7 (10.0)

8.1 (11.6)

1985-89

1990-94

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

137

**G**3

-4.9 (-26.7)

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -11.4% (-11.7%)

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.0 (22.9) No. of gun-related deaths: 1 Child Deaths, 1995-99

1**985-89 to 1995-99** 23.5 (6.7)

**1995-99** 6.3 (8.0)

**1990-94** 5.6 (7.8)

**1985-89** 5.1 (7.5)

% change,

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

5.9 (9.4) 2.6 (11.1) % w/ elevated lead level Lead Poisoning

PreK Wait List Prek Enrollment lead Start and PreK Enrollmen Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	12	. 12
accept subsidies	œ	αο	
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	83		. 18
accept subsidies	Q	Съ	တ
are accredited	0	0	0

22.51

000

County common State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$5,681 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.6% (82.6%)

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (\*MSA) Single-parent family

Two-parent family

\$37,351

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family \$14.52 \$30,671 Hourly wage Annual total

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR 88 (116) Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001 \$586 (\$776)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 8.1 (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463 Median Household Income, 1997: \$49,396 (\$45,606)

County

% change, 1997-2001 -94.6 (-78.1) -87.5 (-64.6) 32 Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001 9 ල ස 5 5 111 256 Grantees Children

47.5 (39.5) 16.2 (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed: Child Support, FY 2001

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 13.9 (41.5)

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

 Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate ( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 17

own child) 47.4% contale Married family Living Arrangements or Children, 2000 Single mother (own child) 27.4% Other relatives 4,8% Grandparent 12.8% own child) 4.8% Single father

### 18.8 (13.0) 18.8 (12.6) 18.1 (12.5) Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 3.8 (-0.6) Percent of all births to teens **Teen Births** 1985-89 1990-94 995-99

8.5% (5.1%) Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:

## Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998         2000         2001         1998-2001           7 (14.2)         36.0 (12.2)         27.4 (9.8)         22.1 (8.3)         -48.2 (-41.5)	Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care	% change, % change, 1997 1998 1997-2000	7 (13.8) 18.8 (20.7) 25.7 (26.4) 22.2 (23.8) 107.5 (72.5)
<b>1998</b> 42.7 (14.2)	Foster Childr Percent of Cl	1997	10 7 (13 8)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 2,427

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollmeni

**Medicaid Enrollment** 

### #/# 2001 W/A N/A ×. H/A #X ¥. M/A

1888 - 2007 - 5001	cascada '0	-99 1985-89 to 1995-99	8.5) -31.1 (-26.7)
1938		1995-99	11.3 (8.5)
2001	3/1,000	1990-94	14.0 (10.0)
2000	-Deaths	19	14.0
. 1999	ortality-	68-	11.6)
1998	Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000	1985-89	16.4 (11.6)

**1990-94** 10.9 (7.8) **1985-89** 10.6 (7.5)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: N/A

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 3,862

## Thildren of

## the City of Chicago

the United States. Between 1990 and 2000, the child population decreased 1.3 percent from 1,230.978 children to Chicago, the largest city in Illinois, is the third largest city in ,215,315 children. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.7 percent.

Concerns: High number of gun-related deaths, high lead polsoning rate, high percent of births to teens, and low gradua-Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate, decrease in substitute care rate.

Child gooulation 1990 2000 Change
1990
ation

-			
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	722,204	759,840	5.2%
Black	342,659	336,793	-1.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2,103	3,281	26.0%
Asian	N/A	23,579	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	477	. N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	24,568	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	27,858	N/A
Hispanic*	. 198,916	265,857	33.7%
Births, 1999: 50,542	42		,

### SAFERS.

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000 Rate per 1,000 children



State Š

% change in rate, 1998-2000: -27.2% (-11.7%)

No. of gun-related deaths: 677 Overall rate per 10,000 children: 26.3 (22.9) Child Deaths, 1995-99

% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99

**1995-99** 

**2000** 15.1 (9.4) 17.8 (11.1) % w/ elevated lead level Lead Poisoning

	PreK Wait List	2000-01	1,327
Irollment	PreK Enrollment,	2000-01	19,256
<b>Head Start and Prek Enrollment</b>	Head Start Funded	Slots, FY 2001	16,518

Licensed centers 642 accept subsidies 420 are accredited 146	<b>2000</b> 534 398	<b>2001</b> 523
S	534	523
s	398	. 202
		000
	. 88	154
Licensed homes	1,263	1,358
SS	1,207	1,306
are accredited 30	21	.15

### Class Size, 1999-2000









County Corress State

Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: \$7,827 (\$7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 66.8% (82.6%)

## 

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

**Iwo-parent family** Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family Single-parent family \$19,03 Hourly wage Annual total

\$44,427

Minimum wage hours/week for FMR Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs Affordable Housing, 2001

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: N/A (17.5) Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: \$17,463

\$891 (\$776)

Median Household Income, 1997: N/A (\$45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

% change, 1997-2001 -69.9 (-78.1) -58.5 (-64.6) 2001 24,351 80,896 68,944 50,620 35,660 220,320 188,929 155,141 121,051 Grantees Children

Child Support, FY 2001

N/A (39.5) N/A (24.1) Percent of TANF child support distributed: Percent of child support distributed:

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 78.0 (41.5)

\*People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
- Cell Suppression; \*\* Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
() Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures



# KIDS COUNT 2002 SUPPLEMENTARY TABI

These can be found on the Web at www.voices4kids.org or by calling 312-456-0600

### FAMILY.

Living Arrangements - Total number of children in various living arrangements, 2000.

Teen Births - Total number of births 1995-99; number of births to teens 1995-99; number of births to 15- to 19-year-olds, 1995-99.

Children in Foster/Substitute Care - Total number of children in foster/substitute care in 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Permaneucy Placement - Total number of children placed in three types of permanent homes (reunification, adoption and subsidized guardianship) in 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001.

### EALTH

Infant Mortality - Total number of infant deaths for 1985-89, 1990-94 and 1995-99.

Low Birth Weight - Total number of low birth weight babies born 1995-99.

### **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

Free and Reduced Price Lunches - Total number of students and total number of students eligible for free or reduced price lunches.

### SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect - Total number of indicated cases, 1998-2000.

Lead Poisoning - Total number of children tested and children with elevated blood lead levels, 1999 and 2000.





### **Teen Births**, 1995-99

	Total Births 1995-99	Births to Girls Under 20 1995-99	% of Births to Girls Under 20	# of Girls 15 to 19, 1999	Girls 15-19 Who Gave Birth, 1999	% of Births to Girls 15-19
ILLINOIS	914,059	161,579	13.8	462,538	21,411	4.6
Adams County	4,175	556	13.3	2,554	109	4.3
Alexander County	676	172	25.4	320	32	10.0
Bond County	978	123	12.6	651	21	3.2
Boone County	2,766	322	11.6	1,483	71	4.8
Brown County	272	27	9.9	187	5	2.7
Bureau County	2,036	259	12.7	1,275	48	3.8
Calhoun County	238	17	7.1	173	2	1.2
Carroll County	889	107	12.0	576	23	4.0.
Cass County	880	140	15.9	434	32	7.4
Champaign County	10,884	1,108	10.2	. 9,274	206	2.2
Christian County	2,094	293	14.0	1,114	. 52	4.7
Clark County	958	133	13.9	562	26	4.6
Clay County	860	132	15.3	519	27 .	5.2
Clinton County	2,000	213	10.7	1,166	40	3.4
Coles County	2,952	441	14.9	3,020	97	3.2
Cook County	433,870	61,424	14.2	179,344	11,235	6.3
Crawford County	1,102	179	16.2	671	24	3.6
Cumberland County	680	91	13.4	447	10	2.2
DeKalb County	5,252	506	9.6	4,757	102	2.1
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		r	-	f. , .

De Witt County	988	140	14.2	554	29	5.2
<b>Douglas County</b>	1,436	134	9.3	721	34	4.7,
DuPage County	67,726	2,815	4.2	28,955	577	2.0
Edgar County	1,117	205	18.4	659	32	4.9
<b>Edwards County</b>	353	55	15.6	200	11	5.5
Effingham County	2,360	276	11.7	1,258	50	4.0
Fayette County	1,302	233	17.9	740	41	5.5
Ford County	892	104	11.7	473	20	4.2
Franklin County	2,282	392	17.2	1,273	73	5.7
Fulton County	2,055	316	15.4	1,135	71	6.3
Gallatin County	322	55	17.1	224	11	4.9
Greene County	912	134	14.7	293	4	1.4
<b>Grundy County</b>	2,391	261	10.9	698	23	3.3
Hamilton County	441	59	13.4	293	4	1.4
Hancock County	1,066	116	10.9	698	23	3.3
Hardin County	245	54	22.0	169	10	. 5.9
Henderson County	408	62	15.2	276	10	3.6
Henry County	2,878	335	11.6	1,817	61	3.4
Iroquois County	1,767	241	13.6	1,070	51	4.8
Jackson County	3,405	467	13.7	3,011	84	2.8
Jasper County	597	62	10.4	370	10	2.7
Jefferson County	2,321	384	16.5	1,283	60	4.7
Jersey County	1,212	132	10.9	877	21	2.4
Jo Daviess County	1,200	107	8.9	692	27	3.9
Johnson County	578	77	13.3	337	17	5.0
Kane County	35,068	3,921	11.2	14,081	766	5.4
Kankakee County	7,529	1,213	16.1	3,941	224	5.7
Kendall County	3,674	263	7.2	1,954	53	2.7
Knox County	3,178	474	14.9	1,862	85	4.6



Lake County	51,445	4,222	8.2	21,748	864	4.0
La Salle County	6,835	864	12.6	3,863	1.80	4.7
Lawrence County	841	147	17.5	546	36	6.6



| Home | Back | E-Mail |



### Infant Mortality, 1985-89 to 1995-99

The state of the s		Live Births			Infant Deaths		
	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	
ILLINOIS	912,609	960,379	914,059	15,166	13,781	10,688	
Adams County	4,743	4,570	4,175	45	28	24	
Alexander County	932	855	676	6	12	8	
Bond County	953	981	978	. 11	12	8	
<b>Boone County</b>	2,143	2,423	2,766	17	23	21	
Brown County	276	320	272	2	1	0	
Bureau County	2,354	2,129	2,036	29	22	15	
Calhoun County	313	285	238	0	3	1	
Carroll County	1,109	993	. 889	16	6 .	9	
Cass County	823	913	880	11	5	3	
Champaign County	13,150	12,139	10,884	118	104	73	
Christian County	2,376	2,285	2,094	20	17	16	
Clark County	1,007	942	958	8	- 7	4	
Clay County	931	918	860	6	8	6	
Clinton County	2,270	2,211	2,000	14	17	8	
Coles County	2,992	2,923	2,952	29	34	25	
Cook County	446,862	476,028	433,870	6,118	5,774	4,349	
Crawford County	1,234	1,168	1,102	9	10	8	
<b>Cumberland County</b>	783	736	680	3	5	4	
DeKalb County	4,732	4,884	5,252	60	35	29	
De Witt County	1,109	1;144	988	6	8	7	
Douglas County	1,454	1,330	1,436	18	9	8	
DuPage County	62,100	69,792	67,726	447	441	419	



Edgar County	1,265	1,105	1,117	10	8	9
Edwards County	458	389	353	5	9	4
Effingham County	2,766	2,609	2,360	19	20	12
Fayette County	1,335	1,266	1,302	10	. 6	11 .
Ford County	910	842	892	8	7	9
Franklin County	2,519	2,373	2,282	23	30	18
Fulton County	2,108	2,109	2,055	18	. 10 .	12
Gallatin County	435	412	322	6	2	1
Greene County	1,027	953	912	12	6	7
Grundy County	2,247	2,313	2,391	20	11	23
Hamilton County	510	483	441	6	0	3
Hancock County	1,339	1,287	1,066	17	7	5
Hardin County	254	242	245	· 1	0	0
Henderson County	471	453	408	5	3 .	1
Henry County	3,374	3,031	2,878	27	17	. 18
Iroquois County	2,003	1,852	1,767	17	. 16	11
Jackson County	3,715	3,489	3,405	33	33	37
Jasper County	822	658	• 597	7	10	6
Jefferson County	2,798	2,618	2,321	31	13	16
Jersey County	1,370	1,239	1,212	10	12	6
Jo Daviess County	1,388	1,237	1,200	15	3	3
Johnson County	531	575	578	4	5	5
Kane County	27,993	31,731	35,068	300	275	263
Kankakee County	7,748	8,277	7,529	115	91	60
Kendall County	2,667	3,113	3,674	19	17	22
Knox County	3,451	3,294	3,178	29	32	18
Lake County	41,830	48,659	51,445	407	332	291
La Salle County	6,914	6,912	6,835	60	52	. 45
Lawrence County	1,020	900	841	10	. 9	9
Lee County	1,962	232	11.8	1,213	43	3.5



Livingston County	2,301	287	12.5	1	,396	60	4.3
Logan County	1,676	232	13.8	1	,202	42	3.5
Macon County	7,684	1,459	19.0	4	,128	270	6.5
Macoupin County	2,698	410	15.2	1	,809	90	5.0
Madison County	16,670	2,370	14.2	9	,413	433	4.6
Marion County	2,710	493	18.2	1	,460	91	6.2
Marshall County	714	75	10.5		41	19	4.3
Mason County	936	160	17.1		559	32	5.7
Massac County	883	164	18.6		484	28	5.8
McDonough County	1,467	156	10.6	2	.,025	33	1.6
McHenry County	19,392	1,023	5.3	8	,597	224	2.6
McLean County	9,655	899	9.3	7	,431	156	2.1
Menard County	695	73	10.5		462	19	4.1
Mercer County	914	107	11.7		603	26	4.3
Monroe County	1,564	88	5.6		985	19	1.9
Montgomery County	1,719	286	16.6	1	,031	53	5.1
Morgan County	2,037	293	14.4	1	,551	54	3.5
Moultrie County	912	107	11.7		603	26	4.3
Ogle County	3,001	337	11.2	1	,785	75	4.2
Peoria County	13,296	2,190	16.5	6	5,713	343	5.1
Perry County	1,174	169	14.4	Milana di Laura	723	30	4.1
Piatt County	933	83	8.9	de la división de la	569	13	2.3
Pike County	977	133	13.6		567	20	3.5
Pope County	195	26	13.3		154	1	0.6
Pulaski County	500	121 .	24.2		28.7	22	7.7
Putnam County	343	26	7.6		210	6	2.9
Randolph County	1,884	263	14.0		,037	55	5.3
Richland County	1,037	164	15.8		576	27	4.7
Rock Island County	9,762	1,531	15.7	] [ 5	5,423	272	5.0
St. Clair County	19,011	3,396	17.9	g	9,566	607	6.3



Saline County	1,528	279	18.3	871	58	6.7
Sangamon County	12,429	1,727	13.9	6,309	317	5.0
Schuyler County	420	51	12.1	229	. 10	4.4
Scott County	322	35	10.9	234	9	3.8
Shelby County	1,315	168	12.8	789	36	4.6
Stark County	391	42	10.7	208	11	5.3
Stephenson County	3,079	439	14.3	1,748	. 80	4.6
Tazewell County	7,883	998	12.7	4,283	180	4.6
Union County	1,039	142	13.7	626	26	42
Vermilion County	5,771	1,126	19.5	2,837	216	7.6
Wabash County	656	94	14.3	516	19	3.7
Warren County	1,089	172	15.8	838	31	3.7
Washington County	802	83	10.3	559	18	3.2
Wayne County	953	149	15.6	571	27	4.7
White County	822	146	17.8	546	32	5.9
Whiteside County	3,896	633	16.2	2,082	110	5.3
Will County	35,506	2,898	8.2	17,226	588	3.4
Williamson County	3,485	519	14.9	1,985	108	5.4
Winnebago County	19,476	2,685	13.8	9,204	545	- 5.9
Woodford County	2,087	182	8.7	1,422	38	2.7
City of Chicago	260,522	47,095	18.1	98,839	8,423	8.5

| <u>Home</u> | <u>Back</u> | <u>E-Mail</u> |



| <u>Home</u> | <u>Back</u> | <u>E-Mail</u> |



### Low Birth Weight Babies, 1985-89 to 1995-99

,	. •	Live Births				Low Weight Births	
	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99		1985-89	1990-94	1995-99
ILLINOIS	912,609	960,379	914,059		68,004	75,057	72,917
Adams County	4,743	4,570	4,175		240	283	254
Alexander County	932	855	` 676		74	81	86
Bond County	953	981	978		51	70	81
<b>Boone County</b>	2,143	2,423	2,766		120	145	174
Brown County	276	320	272		11	16	17
Bureau County	2,354	2,129	2,036		121	103	102
Calhoun County	313	285	238		16	14	13
Carroll County	1,109	993	889		71	48	58
Cass County	823	913	880		71	61	58
Champaign County	13,150	12,139	10,884		864	849	792
Christian County	2,376	2,285	2,094		140	165	154
Clark County	1,007	942	958		70	51	68
Clay County	931	918	860		54	68	65
Clinton County	2,270	2,211	2,000		100	107	95
<b>Coles County</b>	2,992	2,923	2,952		167	180	212
Cook County	446,862	476,028	433,870	,	39,591	44,282	39,943
Crawford County	1,234	1,168	1,102		75	64	81
<b>Cumberland County</b>	783	736	680		32	50	53
DeKalb County	4,732	4,884	5,252		245	220	332
De Witt County	1,109	1,144	988		67	76	82
Douglas County	1,454	1,330	1,436	1000	72	74 ·	87



DuPage County	62,100	69,792	67,726	2,951	3,580	4,084
Edgar County	1,265	1,105	1,117	80	72	98
<b>Edwards County</b>	458	389	353	27	30	23
Effingham County	2,766	2,609	2,360	119	139	155
Fayette County	1,335	1,266	1,302	119	139	155
Ford County	910	842	892	58	43	67
Franklin County	2,519	2,373	2,282	148	155	199
Fulton County	2,108	2,109	2,055	112	135	136
Gallatin County	435	412	322	29	22	19
Greene County	1,027	953	912	64	66	61
Grundy County	2,247	2,313	2,391	100	102	144
Hamilton County	510	483	441	39	24	36
Hancock County	1,339	1,287	1,066	66	63	62
Hardin County	254	242	245	23	8	11
Henderson County	471	453	408	32	21	23
Henry County	3,374	3,031	2,878	159	168	177
Iroquois County	2,003	1,852	1,767	124	110	117
Jackson County	3,715	3,489	3,405	209	243	284
Jasper County	822	658	597	35	34	42
Jefferson County	2,798	2,618	2,321	183	188	144
Jersey County	1,370	1,239	1,212	61	70	64
Jo Daviess County	1,388	1,237	1,200	60	64	58
Johnson County	531	575	578	31	39	38
Kane County	27,993	31,731	35,068	1,739	2,046	2,261
Kankakee County	7,748	8,277	7,529	599	624	557
Kendall County	2,667	3,113	3,674	129	139	199
Knox County	3,451	3,294	3,178	231	. 223	204
Lake County	41,830	48,659	51,445	2,465	2,981	3,324
La Salle County	6,914	6,912	6,835	383	406	420
Lawrence County	1,020	. 900	841	73	69	56



Lee County	2,409	2,185	1,962	*****	117	104	122
Livingston County	2,781	2,478	2,301		163	137	137
Logan County	1,966	1,823	1,676		99	139	113
Macon County	8,629	8,598	7,684		623	660	699
Macoupin County	3,053	2,849	2,698		173	182	199
Madison County	18,169	17,812	16,670		1,240	1,210	1,279
Marion County	3,101	3,066	2,710		202	233	199
Marshall County	725	754	714		38	43	43
Mason County	1,025	1,035	936		55	71	69
Massac County	827	899	883		81	47	52
McDonough County	1,838	1,627	1,467		129	103	85
McHenry County	13,662	17,133	19,392		702	920	1,107
McLean County	8,457	9,234	9,655		495	544	672 ·
Menard County	772	746	695		45	39	47
Mercer County	1,054	916	914		45	44	43
Monroe County	1,496	1,511	1,564		71	83	99
Montgomery County	2,054	1,871	1,719		102	110	128
Morgan County	2,362	2,227	2,037		124	127	162
Moultrie County	929	890 ·	912		57	47	58
Ogle County	3,191	3,291	3,001		173	197	174
Peoria County	13,368	14,057	13,296		1,065	1,123	1,113
Perry County	1,393	1,369	1,174		80	87	89
Piatt County	949	967	933		53	. 48	57
Pike County	1,122	1,037	977		77	76	79
Pope County	206	170	195		10	10	12
Pulaski County	596	566	500	Ī	62	55	61
Putnam County	358	334	343		16	23	21
Randolph County	2,126	1,881	1,884		132	131	143
Richland County	1,149	1,030	1,037		67	63	77
Rock Island County	10,890	10,323	9,762		734	760	670



St. Clair County	23,358	22,165	19,011	***************************************	2,106	2,029	1,728
Saline County	1,630	1,611	1,528		95	120	116
Sangamon County	13,382	13,475	12,429		975	973	1,002
Schuyler County	419	424	420		25	21	29
Scott County	358	340	32	ì	16	18	16
Shelby County	1,508	1,449	1,315		73	87	. 76
Stark County	398	404	391	Î	21	23	26
Stephenson County	3,420	3,303	3,079	Ì	225	.229 · .	240
Tazewell County	8,228	8,307	7,883	•	454	495	506
Union County	1,097	1,124	1,039		51	60	72
Vermilion County	6,097	6,223	5,771		445	468	480
Wabash County	963	818	656		45	63	· 55
Warren County	1,285	1,131	1,089		75	. 57	82
Washington County	1,002	868	802		38	39	39
Wayne County	1,134	983	953		60	67	73
White County	1,063	916	822		<sub>.</sub> 76	47	77
Whiteside County	4,215	3,987	3,896		248	208	224
Will County	27,242	29,861	35,506	s. Scotaerilaterilaterila	1,600	1,843	2,414
Williamson County	3,601	3,558	3,485	ar burusumumanan	211	223	196
Winnebago County	19,535	20,211	19,476		1,358	1,499	1,560
Woodford County	2,103	2,098	2,087	i. Sooraaaaa	108	117	132
City of Chicago	278,192	296,451	260,522	w kommen	29,488	32,198	27,230





#### Child Poverty and Household Income, 1998

anne de altre nominate un coltan <del>questi u</del> n les faces de la la coltan de la coltan de la coltan de la coltan de	% of Children 0-17 in Poverty	Median Household Income
ILLINOIS	15.4	\$43,141
Adams County	16.3	\$36,597
Alexander County	32.2	\$22,261
Bond County	14.6	\$35,077
<b>Boone County</b>	9.8	\$51,925
Brown County	12.8	\$33,862
Bureau County	12.3	\$37,599
Calhoun County	13.6	\$33,794
Carroll County	13.9	\$37,035
Cass County	15.8	\$34,365
Champaign County	14.9	\$40,519
Christian County	15.9	\$36,105
Clark County	16.1	\$33,488
Clay County	16.2	\$30,440
Clinton County	10.9	\$41,346
<b>Coles County</b>	16.9	\$36,435
Cook County	20.0	\$41,815
Crawford County	15.8	\$34,146
Cumberland County	15.7	\$34,247
DeKalb County	9.6	\$46,964
De Witt County	15.1	\$39,289
Douglas County	13.6	\$37,629
DuPage County	5.7	\$64,365
Edgar County	18.3	\$32,234



Edwards County	15.6	\$30,994
Effingham County	12.0	\$38,960
Fayette County	17.3	\$30,942
Ford County	12.8	\$37,539
Franklin County	23.8	\$26,633
Fulton County	17.8	\$32,316
Gallatin County	24.1	\$27,892
Greene County	18.1	\$29,530
Grundy County	7.7	\$52,469
Hamilton County	20.0	\$28,314
Hancock County	14.3	\$35,566
Hardin County	21.2.	\$26,552
Henderson County	15.1	\$35,221
Henry County	12.5	\$39,730
Iroquois County	14.4	\$34,827
Jackson County	23.5	\$28,847
Jasper County	16.7	\$31,965
Jefferson County	20.6	\$33,065
Jersey County	14.4	\$38,918
Jo Daviess County	10.8	\$39,444
Johnson County	17.8	\$32,976
Kane County	7.9	\$57,033
Kankakee County	17.2	\$38,294
Kendall County	4.5	\$63,020
Knox County	17.3	\$34,382
Lake County	8.3	\$63,467
La Salle County	13.7	\$38,933
Lawrence County	20.9	\$30,187
Lee County	11.3	\$39,907
Livingston County	12.8	\$42,255
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Logan County	14.0	\$38,896
Macon County	20.3	\$40,676
Macoupin County	15.6	\$35,362
Madison County	15.0 -	\$40,871
Marion County	19.6	\$32,201
Marshall County	14.4	\$39,901
Mason County	18.1	\$35,280
Massac County	21.4	\$30,904
McDonough County	17.4	\$34,546
McHenry County	4.7	\$62,106
McLean County	10.9	\$48,636
Menard County	12.7	. \$44,158
Mercer County	12.2	\$40,244
Monroe County	6.2	\$52,581
Montgomery County	17.2	\$33,950
Morgan County	16.1	\$36,838
Moultrie County	10.4	\$39,377
Ogle County	9.6	\$44,087
Peoria County	19.8	\$40,569
Perry County	17.7	\$31,588
Piatt County	8.5	\$45,299
Pike County	18.5	\$30,441
Pope County	17.7	\$29,971
Pulaski County	29.5	\$23,195
Putnam County	9.6	\$43,433
Randolph County	14.8	\$35,199
Richland County	18.8	\$31,644
Rock Island County	16.7	\$38,417
St. Clair County	21.3	\$36,188
Saline County	24.6	\$26,956



Sangaman Caunty	147	¢42.054
Sangamon County	14.7	\$42,954
Schuyler County	13.6	\$33,136
Scott County	13.4	\$34,904
Shelby County	12.5	\$35,532
Stark County	14.9	\$36,423
Stephenson County	13.8	\$41,247
Tazewell County	11.8	\$44,509
Union County	22.8	\$30,412
Vermilion County	19.5	\$33,216
Wabash County	16.6	\$33,263
Warren County	14.9	\$32,636
Washington County	9.6	\$38,372
Wayne County	16.4	\$30,978
White County	21.9	\$30,214
Whiteside County	12.8	\$38,789
Will County	7.4	\$57,156
Williamson County	20.2	\$32,506
Winnebago County	14.8	\$42,267
Woodford County	7.6	\$50,391





#### Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

	Indicated Cases, 1998	Indicated Cases, 1999	Indicated Cases, 2000	Rate per 1,000, 1998	Rate per 1,000, 1999	Rate per 1,000, 2000
ILLINOIS	30,350	28,166	27,049	9.4	8.7.	8.3
Adams County	· 281	204	234	16.5	12.0	13.8
Alexander County	55	57	37	22.2	23.0	14.9
<b>Bond County</b>	48	39	60	12.4	10.1	15.5
Boone County	109	87	69	8.8	7.0	5.5
Brown County	10	15	10	8.1	12.2	8.1
Bureau County	62	63	73	7.1	7.2	8.3
Calhoun County	2	1 1	17	1.7	0.9	14.6
Carroll County	66	57	71	16.3	14.1	17.5
Cass County	52	40	30	15.0	11.5	8.6
Champaign County	471	460	630	12.5	12.2	16.7
Christian County	90	80	70	10.6	9.4	8.2
Clark County	38	53	45	9.0	12.5	10.6
Clay County	44	48	60	12.6	13.8	17.2
<b>Clinton County</b>	62	75	84	7.0	8.5	9.5
<b>Coles County</b>	174	127	128	16.6	12.1	12.2
Cook County	11,956	10,147	9,396	8.6	7.3	6.7
Crawford County	73	70	65	15.7	15.0	13.9
Cumberland County	36	21	29	12.1	7.1	9.7



DeKalb County	246	137	173	12.0	6.7	8.4
De Witt County	85	83	65	20.6	20.1	15.8
<b>Douglas County</b>	37	73	33	6.9	13.5	6.1
<b>DuPage County</b>	583	547	407	2.4	2.3	1.7
Edgar County	64	74	49	13.6	15.7	10.4
Edwards County	16	20	22	10.0	12.4	13.7
Effingham County	134	101	. 86	13.7	10.3	8.8
<b>Fayette County</b>	95	76	61	18.3	14.6	11.8
Ford County	28	35	43.	7.6	9.5	11.7
Franklin County	145	112	191	16.2	12.5	21.3
Fulton County	169	121	145	20.1	14.4	17.2
Gallatin County	21	27	35	14.7	18.9	24.5
Greene County	47	51 `	50	12.5	13.6	13.3
<b>Grundy County</b>	44	21	45	4.4	2.1	4.5
Hamilton County	17	27	41	8.2	13.1	19.8
Hancock County	65	58	64	13.1	11.7	12.9
Hardin County	22	11	14	22.4	11.2	14.3
Henderson County	16	14	18	8.4	7.4	9.5
Henry County	172	147	116	13.3	11.4	9.0
Iroquois County	78	81	57	9.8	10.2	7.1
Jackson County	169	184	177	14.7	16.0	15.4
Jasper County	23	29	14	8.8	11.1	5.3
Jefferson County	110	156	163	11.3	16.1	16.8
Jersey County	49	50	71	8.9	9.1	12.9
Jo Daviess County	48	42	46	9.3	8.1	8.9
Johnson County	26	13 .	22	11.0	5.5	9.3



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Kane County	1,010	963	812	8.3	7.9	6.6
Kankakee County	401	388	435	14.3	13.8	15.5
Kendall County	100	71	88	6.2	4.4	5.5
Knox County	323	241	255	26.2	19.6	20.7
Lake County	1,063	1,093	958	5.6	5.8	5.1
La Salle County	561	477	453	20.0	17.0	16.1
Lawrence County	47	55	45	13.4	15.7	12.8
Lee County	121	150	127	13.9	17.2	14.6
Livingston County	147	210	181	14.8	21.2	18.2
Logan County	81	91	101	11.9	13.3	14.8
Macon County	324	315	334	11.5	11.2	11.9
Macoupin County	157	152	134	13.0	12.6	11.1
Madison County	985	908	840	15.3	14.1	13.0
Marion County	227	275	255	21.4	25.9	24.0
Marshall County	25	19	27	8.1	. 6.1	8.7
Mason County	53	45.	62	13.6	11.5	15.9
Massac County	41	45	76	11.7	12.9	21.8
McDonough County	117	95	75	20.1	16.3	12.9
McHenry County	540	502	482	6.9	6.4	6.1
McLean County	598	665	604	16.9	18.8	17.1
Menard County	25	29	24	7.5	8.8	7.2
Mercer County	40	40	27	9.5	9.5	6.4
Monroe County	28	25	39	3.8	3.4	5.3
Montgomery County	101	64	88	13.9	8.8	12.1
Morgan County	130	103	79	15.6	12.3	9.5



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Moultrie County	16	31	29	4.4	8.4	7.9
Ogle County	193	103	104	13.8	7.3	7.4
Peoria County	851	906	839	18.5	19.6	18.2
Perry County	66	62	66	13.0	12.2	13.0
Piatt County	13	21	16	3.2	5.1	3.9
Pike County	79	49	20	18.9	11.7	4.8
Pope County	16	12	20	16.9	12.6	21.1
Pulaski County	39	61	32	19.5	30.6	16.0
Putnam County	16	. 7	6	10.5	4.6	3.9
Randolph County	100	103	93	13.3	13.7	12.4
Richland County	92	87	86	23.2	21.9	21.7
Rock Island County	584	627	661	16.4	17.7	18.6
St. Clair County	978	1,041	931	13.8	14.7	13.1
Saline County	152	131	133	23.7	20.4	20.7
Sangamon County	682	686	670	14.5	14.6	14.2
Schuyler County	8	12	20	4.8	7.2	12.1
Scott County	18	<sub>.</sub> 6	7	12.9	4.3	5.0
Shelby County	35	37	48	6.1	6.5	8.4
Stark County	17	11	22	10.7	6.9	13.8
Stephenson County	115	157	115	9.3	12.7	- 9.3
Tazewell County	356	412	380	11.4	13.1	12.1
Union County	43	48	47	10.1	11.3	11.1
Vermilion County	396	331	346	18.9	15.8	16.5
Wabash County	49	56	37	15.6	17.9	11.8
Warren County	100	85	77	23.0	19.6	17.7



Washington County	20	35	21	5.2	9.1	5.5
Wayne County	38	54	44	9.3	13.3	10.8
White County	61	44	47	18.4	13.3	14.2
Whiteside County	229	233	233	15.1	15.3	15.3
Will County	439	561	683	2.9	3.7	4.5
Williamson County	167	197	302	11.9	14.0	21.5
Winnebago County	916	931	923	12.5	12.7	12.6
Woodford County	83	74	74	8.8	7.8	7.8
City of Chicago	9,479	7,889	6,897	12.5	10.4	9.1



## HE CHARTER FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

every child. All children, regardless of circumstances, are vital to the preservation of a vigorous democracy. For children to prosper, we must meet all their basic needs. We must nurture each child through the full and active participation of families and the broader community, including neighborhoods, schools, business, faith communities and government. When children realize their potential and fulfill their dreams, our communities flourish and we are enriched beyond measure.

We believe in these values and principles and commit to work together to secure the goals of this charter for all the children of Illinois:

- Childhood is a sacred time that should be nurtured, celebrated and preserved.
- Children's basic needs are family, safety, health, education, economic security and arts, recreation and culture.
  - All children need to know they belong to loving families and caring communities.
- Forms families and caring communities.

  I just as families must support children, communities must support families, and government and business must support both.
  - □ All children deserve safe homes, safe schools and safe communities.
- Our children's sense of hope and possibility requires equal access to appropriate resources.

  Children are prepared for the future when we teach them and they learn to honor and

respect diversity.

- As children mature, we must seek their voices, engage them, and recognize the freedom they need to shape their destinies.
- Children can learn from their mistakes. They deserve systems that give them that opportunity.
  - Each child is unique.
- Every child is entitled to respect.
- We must never give up on any child.

## ALIMITE V

**Our Vision:** All children are part of loving and safe families. All segments of society share responsibility for supporting families in raising their children and future generations.

## Goals:

- Protect the dignity and value the diversity of every family
- Respect and preserve the child's bond and covenant with parents, family and community
  - Support children's moral, spiritual and ethical development
- Provide families with the skills, knowledge and resources to develop, support and sustain loving homes
- Empower families to balance the demands of parenting, work and education
- Encourage parents to be active in the democratic process and promote the interests of children and families

## EDUCATION

Our Vision: All children receive, as a right, free quality education that fosters their intellectual, social, emotional, physical, spiritual, cultural and creative development.

### Goals:

- Foster learning beginning at birth
- Respect and support family as the child's firsts.
- Value and invest in teachers as a key component of every child's development
  - Create an educational system that is a partnership of family, community, and school
- Respect and provide for each child's differences and capacities to learn
  - Support an equitable, fully-funded system that prepares every child for lifelong learning
    - prepares every critica for metonig rearring.

      Provide safe, excellent, well-funded schools in every community.
      - Develop the use of schools as community resources during and beyond school hours
- Teach children to understand and respect diversity, multiple cultures and languages, and a global perspective

294

## ARTS, RECREATION AND CULTURE

Our Vision: All children can express and celebrate recreation. Children have open time to dream, play their souls and spirits through arts, culture and and create.

## Goals:

- Integrate arts, culture and recreation into the core curriculum of education
  - quality arts, culture and recreational programs Provide access to a wide variety of affordable, for children of all ages
- recover, preserve and celebrate traditions across Create ongoing opportunities to discover,
- Ensure that museums, libraries, parks and diverse cultural resources are accessible to all children

## HEALTH

quality, comprehensive health care. All children live Our Vision: Every child and family is guaranteed in a healthy environment that allows them to thrive.

## Goals:

- Ensure that no children go hungry
- Ensure quality prenatal care is available for all
- Implement an effective health and nutrition education curriculum

## Provide integrated, accessible and high-quality mental health care

- Focus on prevention as a key to preserving the health and well-being of children
- Develop partnerships for clean air, water, land and a healthy ecosystem

## SAFETY

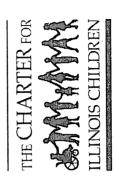
Our Vision: Every child lives in a physically and emotionally safe environment that cultivates acceptance and peace.

- Promote and ensure safe, non-violent family and community environments
- Protect children from the dangers confronting
- Eliminate children's access to handguns
- Teach and practice conflict resolution in all segments of society
- Promote social justice through the climination of prejudice and discrimination
- Invest in prevention and intervention programs through legislation, funding, evaluation and research
- Increase safe indoor and outdoor neighborhood recreational activities
- Promote non-violent, positive images that reflect
- Ensure equal protection and due process of law for all children and youth in a system which recognizes their differing capacities and promotes rehabilitation and learning

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

housing, and that all families have equal opportuni-Our Vision: All children have economic security and economic justice: Meaning access to food, clothing, transportation and safe, affordable ies to provide these basic economic needs.

- Provide family-friendly policies in the workplace
  - Develop a fair tax policy
- Cultivate marketable job skills through training and education
- Provide accessible, affordable, high-quality child
- Promote corporate partnerships that strengthen communities
- initiatives for the children whose parents cannot Provide economic security through government support them
- Enhance access to jobs through sound policies for housing and transportation \*\*



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## 300

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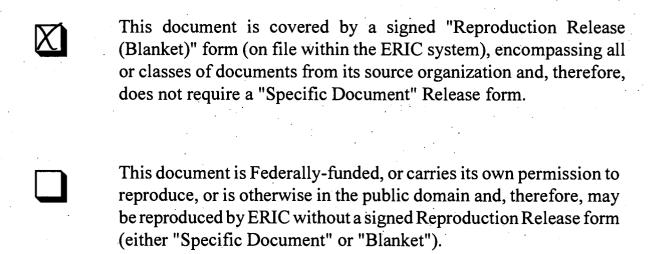
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